The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Arrest in Dublin of Another Fenian Leader.

The London Fenians Committed to Prison.

The Italian Budget--A New Loan Required.

THE FENIANS.

Arrest in Dublin of the Alleged Leader of the Tallaght Insurrection—An Editor Held for Trial—Fenians Committed to Jail.

DUBLIN, Friday, Jan. 10.

Facts which have come to the knowledge of the authorities here lead to the belief that the leader of the rising at Tallaght, last Spring, was not killed, as was reported. A man named LENNON, a prominent Fenian, was arrested here to-day on a charge of high treason, and it is confidently asserted that he is the person who organized and directed the insurrection on that occasion. His examination will soon take place, when the evidence in the possession of the Government will be brought to light.

Mr. PIGGOTT, of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been examined, and is held for trial on the charge of publishing certain alleged libels and reprinting inflammatory articles from the *Irish American* of New-York.

BELFAST, Friday, Jan. 10.

The clerks in the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in this city have been arrested and thrown into jail on the charge of belonging to the Fenian organization.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 10—5 P. M.

Messrs. BURKE, CASEY, SHAW and MULLANY, the Fenians who had the preliminary examination at Bow-street yesterday, were last night heavily guarded and taken by special train to Warwick Jail.

ITALY.

The Budget for 1868—Additional Taxation Required—A Loan Asked For.

FLORENCE, Friday, Jan. 10.

The budget, which will be laid by the Ministry before the Italian Parliament, calls for the adoption of the following measures to meet the liabilities and expenditures of the Government for the ensuing year:

First—The imposition of fresh taxes sufficient to produce the sum of 190,000,000 lire in addition to the present revenue.

Second—The authorization of a new loan for 400,000,000 lire.

WEST INDIES.

Arrival at Havana of the British Legation to Mexico.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 10.

The British war steamer *Jason* arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 8th inst.

She has on board the members of the British Legation to Mexico. They left the capital with all the archives of the Legation under an escort, which was tendered them by the Mexican Government, and reaching Vera Cruz in safety, immediately embarked on the *Jason*, which had been waiting for them. The *Jason* will proceed to New-York with her passengers.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 10.

A movement will be made shortly in Convention to question the right of the negro delegates and certain recently-arrived Northern men to their seats, on the ground that they are not legally qualified citizens of Georgia. The resolution requesting Congress to empower the Convention to remove State officers and appoint successors will pass by a large vote. It is designed by its authors as an expression of want of confidence in Gen. MEADE. A delegation of influential Conservatives of Alabama arrived to-night to confer with the General.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 10.

In the Convention to-day an ordinance was introduced limiting the operation of the Relief Ordinance, adopted by the Convention in December, to cases prior to the 1st of June, 1865.

A letter was read from Senator SHERMAN to a delegate, saying the Convention should have no fears, but go ahead, and if additional legislation is needed, state what it is and it will be furnished.

Gen. MEADE addressed the Convention. He said he was sent to administer the Reconstruction acts, which were the law until decided otherwise by competent authority, and he should do so faithfully for the best interests of the people as he understood them. He said it was a popular impression that he was bound to enforce the legislation of the Convention, but prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, such legislation was not valid. The law gave him a discretionary power, and he might enforce some measure—especially any well-digested scheme of relief.

EX-GOV. BROWN addressed a large audience last night, advocating the Reconstruction acts, which, he said, gave the negroes suffrage but not the right to vote. He defended Gen. POPE and his administration, and argued in favor of relief to State banks.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Jan. 10.

JAMES DUGAN, of the *Journal*, has been elected Printer to the Convention. The *Journal* made its first appearance after the assembling of the Convention.

A resolution was to-day offered in the Convention to appoint a committee to memorialize Congress to empower the Convention to vacate all civil offices in the State and appoint men of approved loyalty. This was discussed at length, and amended so as to instruct the Committee to report to the Convention as soon as practicable, after which it was adopted by a vote of 59 to 25.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Convention is hurrying its Constitution through, having got as far as article 67 to-day, when they adjourned, to meet at 7 o'clock this evening, and they are still in session. It is reported that this sudden activity is caused by letters from prominent politicians now at Washington.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 10.

In the Convention, the morning hour was spent by a Conservative member in reading editorials of Mr. HUNNICUTT, to convict him of political inconsistency.

The Bill of Rights was discussed until the adjournment.

Negro Organizations in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 10.

The military officer sent to Halifax two weeks ago to quell an apprehended disturbance, reports to headquarters that evidence of a military organization among the blacks was found, and GEORGE COLEMAN, one of its officers, was arrested. The report also states that the idea among the blacks that they are to have all the lands is now quite exploded.

The Commerce of San Francisco—Interesting Statistics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The *Evening Bulletin* of this city publishes to-day the annual review of the trade and commerce of San Francisco for the year 1867. It shows that the valuation of foreign imports was, in round numbers, $15,000,000, on which duties were paid amounting to $7,500,000. The imports by the way of the Isthmus of Panama amounted to $36,000,000, mostly of a currency valuation; and there were 212,500 tons of goods received by the way of Cape Horn. The export records show a total treasure and merchandise shipment of $63,000,000, valuation divided as follows: Treasure, $40,500,000; merchandise, $22,500,000. There were nearly $17,000,000 worth of exports of about fifty articles of California production, including $12,500,000 worth of wheat and flour, dispatched in 223 vessels, the grain alone including 161 full cargoes of wheat for Europe. The total value of the grain crop exceeded the gold product. The wool clip for the year amounts to 9,500,000 pounds. The treasure shipments, including amounts received from places outside of the State, were the smallest since 1850.

Large Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Grant Block, in which was located the First National Bank, JULES WENDELL'S jewelry-store, T. J. DENLMORE'S clothing-store, GARSON'S clothing-store, the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, C. P. MEADE'S Commercial College, A. S. MALBRE'S insurance office, MILLER'S bowling-alley, P. F. BROWN'S restaurant, Dr. McFARLANE'S medical office, and the law offices of A. P. GRANT, J. A. HATHAWAY, Comptroller WM. F. ALLEN and EDWIN F. ALLEN was destroyed by fire last night. The total loss is about $100,000, and the insurance about $50,000. The Grant block was valued at $50,000, and insured for $18,500. Soon after the steam fire engines commenced working, steamer No. 3 burst her boiler, and slightly injured the engineer. The night was very cold and boisterous.

The Grand Army of the Republic, of Kansas—Gen. Grant for President.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Kansas, held its annual session at Topeka yesterday, and elected JOHN A. MARTIN, of Atchinson, General Commander, and M. R. ADAMS, Leavenworth, Second Commander. Gen. BLUNT and Capt. MOOREHOUSE, of Atchison, were elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. After the adjournment of the session a mass meeting was held, and resolutions were passed in favor of Gen. GRANT for President.

The Grand Army of the Republic in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 10.

The thirteen posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Maine, met in Convention to-day and organized the Department of Maine, with the choice of Gen. GEORGE L. BEAL as Grand Commander. The following delegates to the National Convention were appointed: Gen. BEAL, Gen. HYDE, Col. FARNHAM, Capt. MOORE and Col. WENTWORTH. All the posts in the State, with the exception of two, were represented, and the order is reported to be rapidly growing.

Rights of American Citizens—Mass Meeting at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 10.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of foreign-born citizens held at the Exchange Building last night. Mayor LEFTWICH presided, and resolutions were passed urging the Government to afford more adequate protection to American citizens abroad, and that it was the duty of the Government to recall, without delay, any Minister or Consul who had refused and neglected to give his lawful protection to American citizens traveling abroad.

The Military Asylum at Augusta, Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 10.

Gen. N. HEAD, of New-Hampshire, temporary Commander of the Military Asylum, has decided to remove the inmates from the Hallowell House, to Philadelphia, sending the New-England men back to Togas to occupy an out-building which was not destroyed by the recent fire at that place. The men will start to-morrow, leaving about sixty to be transferred back to Togas.

The Dominion of Canada Six per Cent. Loan.

OTTAWA, Friday, Jan. 10.

Tenders will be received in sums of $100 and upwards for Canada Dominion six per cent. stock up to the 31st inst. One million and a half will be placed on the market now. There will be no further issue until after the 1st of July.

The military sentries have been trebled during the past few days at the Parliament and other public buildings.

The Missouri Legislature—Compulsory Education.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 10.

A bill was introduced into the State Senate yesterday, making it compulsory upon parents and guardians to send their children, between the ages of 9 and 18, to school at least four months in the year. The penalty is from ten to thirty cents a day for the absence of the children without satisfactory cause.

Democratic Nomination for Congress in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Democratic Convention in the Eighth District of Ohio, to-day nominated Gen. BARNABAS BURNS for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of CHARLES HAMILTON.

Sinking of a Steamer on the Tombigbee River.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Jan. 10.

The steamboat *Lilly*, loaded with cotton, from Tuscaloosa for Mobile, has been sunk in the Tombigbee River. The boat is a total loss, but the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The Funeral of Bishop Hopkins.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Jan. 10.

The funeral of Bishop HOPKINS will take place in this city on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at noon. A large attendance of the bishops and clergymen of the United States and Canadas is expected.

Fire in Joliet, Ill.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 10.

The stone-cutter's shed connected with the State's Prison at Joliet, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on building and material is about $10,000.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, Jan. 11—1 A. M.

The steamship *Hibernia* from Glasgow Dec. 25, is now passing here, and will arrive at her dock at an early hour, unless detained at Quarantine.

The Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Kansas Legislature will meet at Topeka next Tuesday.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 10.

The following is the day calender of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 11, viz.: Nos. 39, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

The Cunard mail steamship *Persia*, which left Liverpool Dec. 28, and Queenstown Dec. 29, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with three days' later advices than had been previously received.

All the rumors regarding the payment and non-payment of the coupons of the Italian debt by the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD were set at rest on Dec. 27, when a notification inserted in the *Moniteur* announced that the coupons of the Italian debt would be paid at Messrs. ROTHSCHILD'S on and after Jan. 2.

Dec. 27 was the *fête* of the Pope. His Holiness, says a dispatch, after attending mass in the Sistine Chapel, received at the Vatican the congratulations of the Sacred College, of the High Court dignitaries of the Diplomatic Corps, of the municipal authorities, and of the staff of the Pontifical army. His Holiness made a short allocution in reply.

The session of the States General of Holland was closed Dec. 27 by the Ministers of the Interior and Finance in the name of the King. In the speech delivered it was stated that His Majesty was about to dissolve the States General, and order fresh elections to be held, in consequence of the rejection of the foreign budget.

A Madrid telegram says that the Spanish Cortes was opened Dec. 27 by the Queen. In the speech from the Throne, Her Majesty said that the Spanish Government had offered to France both moral and material coöperation in case it should be necessary to defend the lawful rights of the Pope. The Government had received an invitation to take part in the European Conference to be held for the purpose of guaranteeing the Papal temporal power in a firm and legal manner, and without doubt Spain would accept the proposition of France. The financial question had been arranged.

Some disturbances had occurred in the Portuguese Provinces in consequence of the recent administrative reforms.

A telegraph dispatch from St. Petersburgh asserts that the statement published in the *Etoile Belge* that a new Russian loan for 200 millions of roubles would shortly be issued, is declared unfounded. The *Invalide Russe*, of Dec. 27, analysing the diplomatic correspondence which has lately been published relative to the Eastern question, says: "Russia has so clearly expressed her views on the Eastern question that a speedy solution may shortly be expected."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Ministerial Crisis in Italy—The French Army Bill and Budget—The Proposed Conference—A Diplomatic Coalition—The Bourbons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 27, 1867.

The Ministerial crisis in Italy still continues. Contrary to general expectation, the vote which compelled Gen. MENABREA to resign, has not proved a victory to his opponents, for the King has again charged him with the task of forming a Cabinet. This he has not as yet succeeded in accomplishing, but as with the Chamber so equally divided, he is the only Minister possible at the present moment, there is but little doubt that he will overcome the obstacles that stand in his way. If he leaves out of his programme M. GUALTERIO, who has given mortal offence to the Party of Action by the energy of his police measures, and includes in it one or two converts from their ranks, such as the editor of the *Diritto*, he will no doubt be able to constitute a Cabinet which if not entirely acceptable to the Parliament and the country, will be the best that can be formed under present circumstances.

The renewed activity of preparation which prevails at Toulon has led to the belief that the refusal of the Italian Government to pay its quota of the Papal debt will be followed by the dispatch of a large additional force to Civita Vecchia, and the reoccupation of Rome by the French. This may be so, but I doubt it. The Italian Government has a perfect right to persist in its refusal to fulfill an obligation imposed on it by the September Convention, as long as France continues to violate the Convention by the occupation of a portion of the Roman territory. On a point so clear it is not likely that the French Government will resort to a step which would place it in as indefensible a position as that which it contended the Italian Government occupied under the policy of M. RATAZZI. To be consistent, it would have to follow up the occupation of Rome by the resumption of the provinces which Italy took from the Holy See. The naval preparations which have led to these speculations have reference, I am satisfied, not to any immediate purpose of this sort, but to future eventualities, apprehensions of which are suggested by the equivocal course which Russia is now pursuing and to which I recently drew your attention. Another indication of the justice of the fear which that policy inspires is the announcement which has just reached here by telegraph, that the Czar has remitted to the Greek Government 200,000 francs of the 600,000 francs due on account of the yearly payment by Greece to the three Powers as part of the loan of 1832. The gift, it is stated, is to be allocated to the relief of the Cretan refugees. The author of the pamphlet, *Le Russeisme Grec*, which has recently appeared here, may protest as much as he pleases against the idea that the Greeks in the East are the devoted partisans of Russia; but as long as the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh continues to manifest this interest in their struggles, and the other Powers persevere in ignoring the condition of the Christians under Mussulman sway, there will always be good ground for distrusting a policy which plainly aims at universal domination in the East.

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.

Although the general discussion on the proposed law for the reorganization of the army and the Garde Nationale Mobile closed on Saturday, the attention of the Legislative body has been ever since occupied, and is likely to be so for some days to come, with the consideration of the amendments on the measure, of which notices of a large number have been deposited by members on both sides of the Chamber.

In order to give a clear idea of the objects sought to be accomplished by the bill, it is necessary to explain the provisions of the law already in force. In order to keep the *cadres* of the army filled the plan of conscription is enforced and a certain quota of the population is annually drawn by lot—100,000 being the number of the recruits raised thus yearly in time of peace. During the war in the Crimea it attained as high a figure as 140,000. Although this number is formally drawn, it does not follow that all the conscripts are obliged to serve. Of the 100,000 who get the unlucky numbers, only about 73,000 are called out. Again, only a portion of these are obliged to do service in the regular army, the rest being subjected to a six months' drill in the various depots in the departments, this period being again extended over three years, the annual exercises lasting only two months. Strictly speaking, the conscripts are liable to serve seven years, but this term is not unfrequently curtailed. Again, the right of purchasing a substitute is admitted, which has for result to bring a number of trained soldiers again into the ranks, the price being fixed at a high figure (2,300 francs.) By this system the French army has been maintained at 400,000 on a peace footing, and about 750,000 in time of war. The new bill proposes to increase the term of service from seven to nine years, and by the reorganization of the Nationale Garde Mobile and other changes, to raise its numerical force to double its present amount, or about 1,200,000 men.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

A good deal of anxiety is manifested in regard to the prospect of a further delay in the presentation of M. MAGNAN'S report on the financial condition of the Empire. As it will decide the question of a loan, and may throw some light on the position of the Mexican bondholders *vis-a-vis* of the Government, this feeling is natural. Although it was stated that the publication of the report would follow close on the vote on the army bill, I understand that there is very little probability of this anticipation being fulfilled. It is even said that a deputation of the Chamber may take place before the report makes its appearance. This, I think, is very unlikely. There are too many important interests depending upon it to render its postponement for the vote of a new Chamber desirable. Besides, in the present temper of the Legislative body, there is really no object to be gained by it.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

One hears but little of the efforts that were said to be making for the resuscitation of the projected Conference, from which it is to be concluded that they are suspended, if not entirely abandoned. A rumor has been circulated within the last few days to the effect that negotiations have been reopened between Paris and Florence for the substitution of some new arrangement for the Convention of September. If an understanding can be arrived at, it is stated that it will be submitted to the consideration of the great Powers. In the present temper of the Italian Government and people I hardly think this is probable. They would prefer leaving matters as they are to binding themselves to any arrangement which would be calculated to bind them in the future.

A DIPLOMATIC COALITION.

The *Presse* has an article under the above title, which has attracted some attention. After noticing the tendency which prevails among the European Governments to deliver to the perusal of the world their diplomatic correspondence in one kind of publication or another, it says that Prussia in its turn is about to publish a *blue book*, in which M. BISMARCK proposes to classify the dispatches anterior to July, 1866, and subsequent to the battle of Sadowa, in order to make known in its true light the attitude of the Imperial Government before and after that important date. Simultaneous publications of a character so identical, and inspired by a common idea, cannot be the result of a mere accidental coincidence. There is to be seen behind this concert the same object and the same hostility. In short, it believes that in this diplomatic coalition there is to be found unmistakable evidence of the military coalition which is being prepared against France in Florence, in St. Petersburgh and in Berlin. In the minds of the coalized Cabinets there can be no doubt of the utility of such publications. It is important, they think, to bring out in bold relief the hesitations, the shifts and the reactionary tendencies of French policy. It is a charitable warning to those Governments which are foolish enough to believe that they can base their future action on an alliance with France. The object is plainly to weaken the policy of France by depreciating it. In fine, says the *Presse*, "no one can be ignorant of the fact that for the last couple of years the Imperial policy, in presence of events menacing and then rapidly accomplished, seeks, to use a term of physical science, a pole."

BOURBON INTRIGUES AND HOPES.

It would appear that while the poor Pope looks with doubt and suspicion on all who surround him, and in spite of his mercenaries has but very little confidence in the future, in the Farnese Palace all is hope and sunshine. FRANCIS II., until lately neglected, has all of a sudden become an object of interest to diplomatists and courtiers. People who thought him a fool until M. ROUHER uttered his memorable *jamais*, begin now to discover in him qualities that were never recognized in him before. What is marvelous in all this is that in this remarkable change of opinion there should be found people to believe that NAPOLEON has donned the fool's cap which FRANCIS is said to have laid down. Happily the world does not move backward at whatever M. THIERS and the Legitimists may think to the contrary.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Fenian Alarm—The Irish Question—The Clerkenwell Explosion—The Abyssinian Expedition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

The Home Secretary, acting upon information received, perhaps from spies and informers, or detectives and approvers in the pay of the Government, has requested the Mayors of over fifty towns to swear in special constables in aid of the military and police. There have been alarms in divers places. "I'll go and alarm the soldiers," says an officer in a new burlesque. "Do, but don't alarm them too much," is the answer. And what, you may ask, has become of the organized force of 300,000 volunteers? In a time of panic and peril they should be to the fore, ready to guard us from all dangers. Not a bit. Wait till next Summer, and they will show you a grand review and an imposing sham-fight, at Dover, Brighton or the Isle of Wight; but it is against the law to call out the volunteers to put down a mob or fight the Fenians. The volunteer force was organized to meet the French invader, and him alone. Of its efficiency for that purpose, Lord RANELAGH ought to be a good judge. He is a commander of volunteers, and at a volunteer meeting in Westminster Hall, a few days ago, he said:

"With regard to the volunteers as at present constituted, he could not help saying that they were all a sham. It was true that they had got good men and true, and they would do all they could to defend their hearths and homes; but at present they were not in a condition to do so, for they had not got battalion organization. After eight or nine years' existence they were not in the position they ought to be. As constituted at present they might do very well for garrison duty, but for nothing more; for, if they were called upon to turn out for service in forty-eight hours, their organization being incomplete, they would be of little or no use."

If the regular army inevitably breaks down whenever called upon to do anything more important than to escort police vans or guard a gallows, the volunteers, with no organization or commissariat, would probably meet Lord RANELAGH'S views. So far Abyssinia is the Crimea over again, with a prospect of worse disasters.

THE FENIANS.

But it does not matter about the volunteers. The Fenians have not made a move since the huge blunder at Clerkenwell. The reported attempts upon gas works are probably false alarms, got up to procure the discharge of Irish laborers. There is not too much good feeling toward them at any time. There are over 100,000 born Irishmen in England, besides women and children. Counting the men of recent Irish desent, there may be 300,000. These do a large part of the rough work in England. There are 47,000 Irishmen over 20 years old in London, 20,000 in Liverpool, 10,000 in Manchester, counting only those born in Ireland. But the third generation born here is as Irish as the immigrants. They compete with and elbow aside, more than an equal number of Englishmen. They hold their own because they had rather fight than not.

BOXING DAY.

On Thursday, Boxing Day, as the day after Christmas is called, because everybody gives or receives Christmas boxes, I had occasion to drive six miles in a dense London fog to put a lady on an Antwerp steamer. Arrived at the wharf, near St. Catherine's Dock, I found the steamer invisible, but lying off in the stream waiting for her passengers, who were taken off in small boats. Our six-foot Thames boatman found his way by instinct, for once pushed off from the shore, neither that nor the steamer were visible. It was a rare day for the Fenians. They could have blown up, or set on fire, or plundered all London, and all the 30,000 special constables and all the police and detectives could never have found them, in the thick fog, unless they had accidentally run against them.

"Are there many Irish in this part of the town?" I asked the boatman.

"Irish! they are doing three-quarters of the work in all the docks along the river," said he. "They get five shillings a day, and have it all their own way, and I don't see what *more* they want."

This was said with a deeply injured air, as if a man that got five shillings a day ought to be satisfied. And when penny postmen and agricultural laborers work for ten shillings a week, it is pretty well. Only Irishmen, as the *Times* says, are imaginative, and are angry at their country's grievances when they have got none of their own.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

On the 23d there was a Requiem High Mass at Queenstown, the month's service for the Manchester Fenians. The sermon was a very eloquent and moving one. "These men," said the preacher, "the English Press calls murderers, but that is not the verdict of the liberal Press of Europe and America." He condemned Fenianism, but he honored the courage and patriotism of men who, even unwisely, struck a blow for their country. At the close of his sermon the whole congregation knelt and prayed for the souls of the departed. This was one of hundreds of similar congregations. It is not too much to say that this preacher expressed the real, deep, earnest feeling of three-fourths of the whole Irish people.

You may talk of "stamping out" such a feeling; you may repress its manifestations by force, but such things are not always practicable. Russia may be able to change the language and religion of a people, and to transport them by hundred thousands from one part of its vast empire to another—to scatter and absorb a troublesome nation; but England cannot do it. She has tried to depopulate Ireland, to convert it, to make it English or Scotch, or anything but Irish, but so for in vain. The Irish are there, just as Irish as ever; the Catholics are there, more Catholic than ever. There is another Ireland growing up in England, and a still greater Ireland beyond the seas. Even the army, the Irish half of it, is beginning to feel the infection. A few days ago an Irish Sergeant of the Seventy-second Scotch Fusileers was arrested as a Fenian. The so-called Scotch regiments are largely Irish. They cannot be kept up otherwise. When the Highlands were turned into sheepwalks and the people compelled to emigrate, they could no longer furnish soldiers. But Highlanders and Hibernians are alike Celts, and "blood is thicker than water."

THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION.

The incumbent of Clerkenwell, Rev. ROBERT MAGUIRE, lost no time in making appeals to the excited public for aid. "Clerkenwell," he says, "has been made to suffer this great national woe, vicariously, for all England. The blow was aimed at England; it fell on Clerkenwell." Some £3,000 have been given, but the eloquent incumbent is not satisfied, and on Thursday he headed a delegation to Mr. DISRAELI to see what the Government would do. The Chancellor of the Exchequer listened to all the appeals; then he explained that the Government, on the spur of the moment—the first case of the kind I ever heard of in England—had sent aid to the sufferers; but it was not the proper thing to do, and must not be considered a precedent. They must beg hard, and they would doubtless get all they needed. I am astonished at such a speech from Mr. DISRAELI. Here is the Marquis of Townshend getting ragged little beggars of halfpence arrested, and sent to prisons or reformatories, and Mr. DISRAELI encouraging Mr. MAGUIRE to beg for thousands of pounds to distribute among people no worse off than the Marquis' match-sellers.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The latest letters from the Abyssinian expedition are more encouraging. The sappers have made a practicable pass, and the advance is at Senafe, 5,000 feet above the sea, with the thermometer at 29°, and of course no warm clothing for the troops. The native chiefs *en route* are bought off at four pounds a head blackmail. For that sum they consent not to rob the trains, and they give war dances for a small addition. The prisoners were alive and THEODORE in trouble. If the horses and mules, camels and elephants do not all die on the torrid coast, and the men do not freeze or starve in the mountains, they may have a good time in Abyssinia. The French are sure that the Suez Canal is at the bottom of the expedition.

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

British View of the Incidents and Effect of Mr. Dickens' Visit to the United States.

From the London Times, Dec. 27.

Among the popular beliefs which were almost established concerning the American character, there is one which is not destined to survive much longer. We have been told so often that it is indiscreet to criticize the Americans, in any feature of their social or political life, on account of the deep and lasting resentment which is provoked in their minds, that people were disposed to pay a certain homage to a sentiment which was taken to represent a national characteristic. In these days, however, nothing which stands prominently before the world escapes discussion, and very often misrepresentation. If remarks on national affairs were always just, England, among other Powers, would not be painted so very black as she sometimes is, and a Senator of the United States would not recently have advocated the fitting out of Abyssinian privateers against her. But for extreme sensitiveness to this kind of treatment the Americans are commonly supposed to be remarkable above all other people. There are some who profess to understand them extremely well, who always spring out in indignant protest if the slightest exception is taken to any occurrence within the limits of the Union. They treat the American people as spoilt children, who must not be crossed, lest they should be driven into ill-temper. Then there *is another class, which has a direct interest in perpetuating distrust between the two nations, and in inducing them to think that each hates the other.* It is not a large class, but it is not altogether destitute of influence, for it is composed of Irish Americans, of whom we have lately heard more than is interesting or pleasant. They have their agents in both Houses of Congress, and their friends in this country, who are never weary of telling us that the American people detest England, and would gladly go to war with her. On the other side of the Atlantic they find incessant occupation in exasperating the grievances which were provoked during the long conflict with the South. It is true that there are always men ready to rise in their places in the Legislature and protest against the attempt to make more bad blood between the two English-speaking nations. "No greater evil could happen to America," said Senator REVERDY JOHNSON lately, "than a war with Great Britain." The work of mischief-makers will not cease on account of such declarations as this, and some members of our own Legislature, in books or speeches, are ready to assure us that America bears no good feeling toward the old country, but is separated from her by an immeasurable distance in every thought and feeling.

People who live with the Americans soon discover the perverseness of these misrepresentations, but this means of correcting prejudices can only be enjoyed by a few. Occasionally, however, incidents occur which throw a strong and true light upon the disposition and character of a nation concerning which the best-informed Englishman has always something to learn. Such an incident is the visit of one of our chief living writers to the United States, under circumstences which, if old stories of Americans were true, would have insured the failure of the experiment. The result has a deeper interest attaching to it than a personal one, although we can conceive that to Mr. CHARLES DICKENS this also has been exceedingly gratifying. Wherever he has made his appearance he has been followed by crowds of admirers. Not a single unpleasant word has been addressed to him, at least from any quarter entitled to a moment's attention. His hearers, familiar with his writings as only a few English people are, receive the name of each of the well-known characters in the course of a "reading" with a storm of applause. Obviously, he will have no reason to repent the resolution which led him to revisit America, and *we are quite sure that he will bring back with him very different impressions from those he formed five-and-twenty years ago.*

Nothing, however, that Mr. DICKENS can tell the world will testify more strongly to the generous character of the people than their own conduct toward him. He has not spared them, or, we should rather say, their progenitors, in times past. The marked peculiarities which were to be met with in America years back, were wrought up into enduring pictures by his hands, and they have amused no one more than the Americans themselves. *The personal application of Mr. Dickens' satires is more commonly and universally made in the United States than anywhere else.* Every one professes to know men of whom ELIJAH POGRAM and Gen. CHOKE are the prototypes. But, while accepting these pronounced characters with good-humor, the Americans have, not unreasonably, wished that the more attractive qualities of their people had not escaped the notice of their critic. If there had been a soreness against Mr. DICKENS, it is because it was considered that his photographs were all taken from one class, and that an inferior class, and exhibited as an accurate representation of the entire community. We have seen the same process applied to England by Americans, and can appreciate the misrepresentation. A man takes a bad workhouse as an example of the brutality with which the English treat the poor, or he singles out a ruffian who beats his wife, and displays him as a specimen of the British character. *There is no people who will not suffer from treatment such as this.* The Americans might have looked upon Mr. DICKENS as an offender against them, and made him a sort of scapegoat for all subsequent offenders. That, indeed, was the line which a few—a very few—of the American newspapers recommended; but it was never for an instant probable that the people would take it. They have, instead, given their visitor a welcome which must have far surpassed in warmth and friendship his own expectations.

A people who can act thus cannot be so bitterly prejudiced against everything English as some would have us believe. They prove themselves to be a liberal-minded and fair-dealing people, instead of a race filled with petty hatreds and malignities, such as certain persons belonging to both countries sometimes depict them. Every one who has seen much of the Americans has been impressed by the warmth and kindliness of their character, and by the avowed affection which a large proportion of them entertain for the country from which they take their origin. There is something in the disposition of both the English and the Americans which makes them half reluctant to acknowledge the good points they recognise in each other. The sense of kinship sometimes impels men to reprove more vigorously than they praise. But, after all, the animosities or prejudices of a former generation are dying out under the influence of free and well-informed discussion. *The criticisms which once vexed the Americans are no longer possible,* partly, perhaps, because more just observation is applied to them, but partly also, as they would be the first to acknowledge, because they are no longer in that stage of immaturity through which all great nations pass. The American people have grown, and, in accordance with all human experience, have grown all the more quickly under the pressure of anxiety and trouble. The bone of the national character, so to speak, has become hard and firm. They read criticisms of America written five-and-twenty years ago as we read MACAULAY'S account of the state of the English people in 1685. It is a former generation, almost another race, whose portraits they look upon. The rough pioneer or adventurer has gone away two thousand miles to the westward, and the cities are full of traveled men and men of culture and refinement. Mr. DICKENS has been to Boston and New-York, but they are not the Boston and New-York he saw before. Old and disreputable scenes, the curse of large towns, have been swept away, and noble streets have been built where, a few years since, the cattle grazed in the fields. This change is only a sign of the general progress of the people. The ill-natured satirist might fill his portfolio with sketches in any society, but if he wanted to find the most objectionable of the characters once put into literary museums and labelled "American," he would have to search long and far. The "naturalized citizen" may rage and fume against the country from which he sprang, or its rulers, but the true American is ever ready to do justice when he is called upon for action. The visit of Mr. DICKENS supplies another illustration of this, and will *go further than a score of books to prove that the sentiment of kindness and honest feeling—in a word, of good-fellowship—is as active among the Americans, and may be as safely depended on, as it can possibly be among the English or any other people.*

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The British Troops at Senafe—Sketch of the Town—Mortality Among the Beasts of Burden—The Climate.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SENAFE, Monday, Dec. 8.

Senafe cuts so respectable a figure on the map of Abyssinia, and has been so much written about and talked about as one of our principal posts, that I expected to find it a town, or at least a large village. I was considerably astonished, therefore, at being told, as we entered an open and rather barren-looking valley, seemingly uninhabited, about two miles from the top of the Koomaylee Pass, that this was Senafe, and I was just coming to the conclusion that the Senafians burrowed in warrens like rabbits when I caught sight of two or three small clusters of wretched hovels stowed away under the shelter of the mountain side. They are built with clay, stuck with rough stones, are only about seven feet in height, with flat roofs, which must lead a hard life in the rainy season, but are of considerable length and breadth, having to hold all the proprietor's cattle and sheep, as well as the more immediate members of the family. No invidious distinction, however, is made between his quadrupeds and his blood relations. The former, in consideration of their number and size, have by far the largest share of the apartment assigned to them, while a small space, marked off with stakes and twisted grass, is reserved as the parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen of the latter.

The house has naturally but one story, and all the inmates seem to live amicably together on a perfect footing of equality and dirt. These half-human habitations belong to a tribe of our trusty allies, the Shohoes, though I conclude the tribe has a mixture of Abyssinian blood in it, as many of its members are Christians—their Christianity consisting chiefly in a bit of blue riband round the neck, worn to show they are not Mussulmans. The genuine, out-and-out Abyssinians live a few miles further from this, but I am told that many of their villages are very much in the Shoho style. I have not yet had time to explore any of them, nor have I yet seen any of the people in our camp, though I hear they are slowly beginning to make their way into it. Two or three Tigre Chiefs from a neighboring district came yesterday to pay their respects to Col. MEREWETHER and present him with a jar of hydromel and a cow, which last, however, took the first opportunity of running away, giving rise to an uncharitable suspicion on the part of the British that the animal was kept for purposes of presentation, and trained into a patriotic preference of the interests of her fellow-countrymen. The Chiefs were full of polite and friendly offers of assistance, and a fair supply of forage for the baggage animals—a most welcome offering—has been sent into camp. As the word "chief" has an imposing sound, which may mislead people at home into the notion that all Tigre is mustering its spears and bucklers in our aid, I ought perhaps to explain that chiefs here seem as common as Colonels in America, and that these polite and friendly warriors were perhaps only the head men of some such small group of mud cabins as those of Senafe, and had no profounder political motive than the national instinct to get something out of a stranger. However, the little men serve to show which way the big men are inclined, and some of the chiefs—such as KASSAI and those I named in yesterday's letter—are really powers in the land.

Senafe, though rather disappointing to those who came expecting to see an Abyssinian town, is satisfactory enough from a strategic point of view. There is enough good camping-ground for a large army, and plenty of water. Our camp is pitched in an open, irregular valley, crowned at intervals with masses of mountain and rock, which would look lofty anywhere else, but are mere excrescences on the table-land of Abyssinia. At either end the valley winds round and swells into a plain, equally convenient for a camp, and well adapted for the manœuvres of cavalry. More table-land, spacious, but frequently interrupted by low ranges of hills, stretches away to the east, but on the south-west the plateau abruptly breaks, and looking down from it one sees as far as the eye can reach nothing but one wild series of mountain-chains, rising and falling in every variety of angle and elevation, until at last the horizon is bounded by a giant range, which towers high above all the rest. Among them are several of those extraordinary fastnesses said to be a peculiar feature of this country—a square mass of rock, flat at the top, but with sides bare and steep as the walls of a fortress, and having seemingly as little natural relation as a fortress to the green mountain top on which they stand.

Shortly after the cavalry arrived at the station of Adoda, between Zoulla and Senafe, an epidemic broke out among their horses, and the horses and mules of the mountain train battery and the transport train were attacked in a similar manner. The cavalry have lost upward of 120 horses out of 475 landed at Zoulla on the 25th of October, and have besides left 40 behind at Adoda, all of which it is feared will die. Thus one-third of the regiment is already dismounted. The loss in the transport train exceeds 150, and in the mountain train battery six mules have died. Veterinary Surgeon JONES, in charge of the cavalry and transport train, puts it down as heart disease, for which there is no remedy. A horse once attacked seldom lives out the second day, and in many instances death ensues in a few hours. The people living in the highlands say they never take their horses below the Pass, as they can never live there. Under these circumstances it will be necessary, on the arrival of the wing of the Third Dragoon Guards, Third Regiment Scinde Horse, and Tenth and Twelfth Punjab Cavalry at Zoulla, to push them up here at once. The transport train animals must of necessity be scattered at the stations between Zoulla and this, and will die in hundreds, and consequently arrangements should be made to fill up these casualties as fast as they occur. There will be less difficulty felt in pushing on the Third Scinde Horse and the Tenth and Twelfth Punjab Cavalry, as they are organized on the Sillidar system, and bring their own baggage animals with them from India, and consequently will make no demand on the Transport Train further than for the carriage of their provisions.

Our camp is prettily situated on the slope of a hill facing the north, with the Cavalry on the right, Mountain Train Battery in the centre, and 10th Native Infantry on the left, while the A Division of the Transport Train, attached to the Advance Brigade, is encamped on the slope of the opposite hill. A bird's-eye view of the whole is obtained from a high hill in rear of the camp, and the sight, if not altogether imposing, owing to the smallness of the force, is certainly very picturesque.

It is supposed we shall remain here a fortnight or three weeks, and then an advance will be made on Umtalla, distant about 100 miles, and which will be Post No. 3.

The Scinde Brigade—consisting of the Third Regiment of Scinde Horse—have arrived at Zoulla, and been pushed on to the stations of Koomaylee and Uddoda. The cavalry and infantry will, however, soon be pushed up here—that is, as soon as supplies come pouring in from the interior—but the artillery will have to remain below for a couple of months, I fancy, till the Passes are made passable for them.

The company of sappers from England has also arrived, and, I am told, without a single necessary for a campaign. Warm clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, &c., have never been supplied to them, and as the Commissariat Department at Zoulla have none, these poor fellows will suffer greater hardships than they need have done had a better foresight been used by the authorities who last had charge of them.

The cold here is very great during the night, the thermometer falling to 34 degrees, and one morning to 29 degrees; but this place appears healthy if we can judge of the medical officers' returns.

The Latest Intelligence—The Captives at Magdala Well.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE had received intelligence from Col. MEREWEATHER, at Senafe, to Dec. 13. All was going on well. He had heard from the captives at Magdala, who were well on the 11th of November, and had had news of the expedition being on its way. MENELEK, acting with the Gallas, was moving to attack Magdala. The King had not been able to advance more than thirty miles from Debra Tabor, being encumbered with baggage and having great opposition to encounter. Accounts up to Oct. 11 had been received from Mr. FAAD. The King had carried off with him from Debra Tabor all Europeans, some in chains and others free, among the latter was Mr. FAAD, who says also that the women and children were all well, and that the prisoners had of late been better treated by the King.

ROME.

Text of the Latest Papal Allocution.

The following is the text of the Allocution delivered by the Pope, in Secret Consistory, on the 20th inst.:

"VENERABLE BRETHREN: Rich in mercy, God, who consoles us in all our tribulations, mingles joy with sorrow, in order that, always trusting in Him, and without suffering ourselves to be intimidated by obstacles, we may always proceed with firm step in the path of justice, and that, maintaining fearlessly the cause of His Holy Church, we may devote all our force to the full exercise of our Apostolic Ministry. Every one, doubtless, must see how many evidences of His Divine goodness the most merciful Lord deigns to lavish upon us in the midst of the most serious calamities which in these times of great iniquity occur to afflict the Church, and in the midst of the serious perils by which the Apostolic See is tried and surrounded in all directions. While Satan, his satellites, and his sons do not cease to set loose in the most horrible manner their fury against our Divine religion, against us, and against the chair of St. Peter, to vex and to torment the population of most unhappy Italy—so long devoted to us—the God of mercy and of goodness manifests Himself in the most ostensible and admirable manner to His Church; He grants to it His and and bestows the support of His all-powerful virtue. And thus, venerable brethren, it is that all the prelates of the Catholic world—closely bound to us with the ties of faith and charity, and unanimous in the defence of the Holy See, and influenced by a single idea, a single sentiment—cease not, some by their voices and others by their pens, to defend the cause of Catholicity, ourselves and the Holy See. The laity themselves, in the great and public assemblies of Europe, raise their voices for the protection of the Catholic Church and of the Holy See, and in the interest of our temporal power and the sovereignty of this See. This cause of our temporal power—in the Senate of Paris especially, and in the Corps Legislatif—has been splendidly and magnificently defended by an almost unanimity of votes, with the applause and to the joy of all well-disposed men. The Catholic populations, strongly execrating the abominable perfidy of our enemies, eagerly and gladly attested by public and splendid demonstrations their filial affection toward us, and proclaimed their piety and their veneration for the Holy See, while relieving its misfortunes by continual gifts; the faithful of both sexes—even the poor—coming to our assistance with their mites. And we find among the clergy, as among the laity, illustrious writers who in their works and eloquent orators who in their speeches in the political assemblies have made it their glory to defend and uphold the venerable and incontestable principles of justice, of truth, and of the Holy See. And they have defended it with ardor and ability, successfully refuting the falsehoods of its adversaries. And how many men of very noble birth belonging to nearly all countries—full of fervor for the cause of religion, abandoning their families, their wives and children—have hastened to the succor of our city, and, disregarding all fatigues and dangers, have not hesitated to enrol themselves in our militia, and to expose their lives for the Church, for us, and for the sovereignty of our Holy See! Roman Catholic parents, animated by the spirit of religion, send even their only born sons for the defence of the Holy See, and, imitating the illustrious example of the mother of the Maccabees, they feel glorious and happy at seeing them shed their blood in such a cause. Moreover, the people subject to our civil authority, although exposed to the attacks of the most perverse-minded men and to criminal snares, to menaces and evils of every description, remain, nevertheless, firm and unshaken in their faith toward us and the Holy See. Among them the Roman people assuredly stand prominently forward, most dear to us, and who deserve all our praise; for nearly all citizens of every degree, of every rank and position in society, in our good city vie with each other in giving us proofs of their affection and submission to us, their obedience to the civil authority, of ourselves, and of our Holy See, and burn with the desire to support us. You are also aware, venerable brethren, how our soldiers, who are deserving of all praise, distinguished themselves by their fidelity; with what admirable courage they fought against the bands of those criminal men, and how gloriously they fell on the field of battle for the sake of the church. Nor are you ignorant that the most august and most powerful Emperor of the noble and generous French nation, considering the serious dangers that surrounded us, sent his valiant soldiers, who, as well as their distinguished commanders, with the utmost zeal and ardor, especially in the combats of Mentana and Monte Rotondo, rejoiced to come to the aid of our soldiers, to fight courageously in their ranks, and brave death for the Holy See, thus covering their name with glory. You know how, especially in the countries of holy missions, with the aid of God, the Divine light of the Gospel shines more brightly every day; how our most holy religion acquires increased development; how those who were sitting in darkness and beneath the shadow of death, dispelling the clouds which darkened their minds, seek a refuge in the bosom of the Church, our holy mother, and how on all sides the many pious institutions, so beneficial to all classes and to all the wants of Christian and civil society, are daily increasing. All these facts, which we barely allude to, those manifold snares of the impious which are discovered and defeated in the most astonishing manner, clearly indicate to us how wonderfully the Almighty and merciful God, in whose hand are the hearts of men, protects and defends His Church; how he wishes to give us the most convincing proof that never will the gates of hell prevail against it, and that He is always by our side to the end of all generations. This is why, venerable brethren, we daily render our innermost and unceasing thanks to the most clement Father of Mercies for so many blessings; and, placing in Him alone all our hopes and all our confidence, let us not cease to entreat Him, by the most fervent supplications, that by the merits of His only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, He will continue to ward off all calamities from His Church, and deliver us from our enemies and from His, and confound and dissipate their projects and their impious desires. Let us also implore Him to bring back those same enemies to a salutary repentance and into the right path of justice; as those also who, in fighting against us, have fallen into the hands of our soldiers, and who, treated by us with charity, persist in their obstinate ways. That God may the more readily harken to our prayers, we implore fresh intercession of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, the Mother of God, who is for us all a mother full of affection, the most powerful aid of all Christians, who obtains what she seeks for, and is never frustrated. We then have recourse to the intercession of the blessed St. Peter, the Prince of Apostles; of Paul, his colleague Apostle, and of all Saints who reign with Christ in Heaven. But, before we conclude, we cannot refrain from expressing our fullest and most deserved congratulations, and at the same time the expression of sentiments of gratitude, to those who contribute with so much glory to themselves to the defence of our cause and that of the Holy See and of the Church, as well by word of mouth as by their writings and gifts, or in any other manner whatsoever, even at the risk of their life. We shall not neglect in our prayers, our supplications and thanksgivings to pray in an humble and fervent manner to God, who is the author of all that is good and perfect, that He may shed the choicest favors of His divine grace, and all essential blessings, upon all those sons of His Church who are so dear to us, and who are the intrepid defenders of that same Church."

CHINA.

Continued Success of the Rebels—The Formosan Savages brought to Terms.

The overland mail, received in London, brings papers from China to Nov. 15. The *China Mail* of that date contains the following intelligence in addition to that made known by telegraph:

"Advices from the north state that the Imperial troops have sustained a severe repulse from the Nienfei, who took six camps and captured a battery made at Nanking Arsenal.

The Yellow River has again burst its banks, and great damage has been done in Shantung. Much life has been lost. Another freshet has occurred in the river at Hankow, and fears were entertained of a complete inundation. The water is, however, now subsiding.

The Formosan semi-savages who murdered the crew of the American vessel *Rover* have been brought to terms. Gen. LE GENDRE, United States Consul at Amoy, induced the Chinese authorities to send a force of fully 2,000 men to South Bay; which expedition the General accompanied, and thereby prevented any political swindling. The expedition arrived at the limit of Chinese jurisdiction on July 23. A deputation of Chinese interceded for the savages, and offered security for their future good behavior. The United States Consul had an interview with TOKETOK (head chief of southern savages of Formosa) and the chiefs of the eighteen tribes, when he called them to account severally. The chiefs pleaded as excuse former massacres by whites; offered to fight, but promised future good behavior if generously dealt with. The Consul insisted on kind treatment of distressed foreigners, which was also agreed to. A fort was erected for refuge of shipwrecked mariners, and the Chinese became security for the savages' good faith, and signed an agreement to assist the foreigner in dealing with the savages. The Consul returned on the 15th October, bringing the body of Mrs. HUNT and some relics of the *Rover*. Gen. LE GENDRE'S conduct is looked on as very satisfactory."

VIRGINIA.

The War of the Press—The Convention—Discussion on the Bill of Rights—The Elective Franchise—Personalities Between Mr. Hunter and Mr. Hunnicut—An Exciting Scene.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1868.

The reportorial war is at an end in the field for the present at least, but it is not yet finished before the Courts, and from all appearances the Grand Jury will have to deal with more than one of the pugnacious knights of the quill. All parties came out of the affray considerably "smooched," and I think each has cause to regret that any such childish difficulty took place at all. The honors were about easy in both cases, and public opinion is very nearly equally divided as to "who got the best of it." In the hands of a member of the "Fourth Estate" I have always held to the opinion that the "pen is mightier than the sword," and before revolvers are resorted to again in this city I trust the "young gentlemen" will revolve the matter over in their minds several times. There was a crowded court-room yesterday and to-day, for the public take a deep interest in the trial—"the Press" being so well known and so popular with the people generally. A great deal of law was "talked," and some evidence taken, and the case is still pending. It assumed a political character because the reporter of the Convention was assailed by a reporter of Southern proclivities, and several members of the Convention joined in the affray in support of their officer. It is one of the misfortunes of these disjointed times.

THE CONVENTION.

This body is making haste slowly. It has now under discussion the Bill of Rights, which is the prologue and not the preamble to the Constitution. You have already published it, for it was reported before the holiday adjournment. The only essential alteration in it is in regard to the right of citizenship and suffrage—declaring all men of whatever race or color equal before the law, and entitled to equal rights, including that of suffrage and of holding office, of course. Mr. PLATT, the Chairman of the Committee who reported it, and who is a rather moderate man, made a very lengthy and elaborate argument in favor of the bill; but he is not a lawyer, and almost any disciple of BLACKSTONE could have torn his plausibilities to tatters. The Conservative side of the House strenuously opposed it, and called for the adoption of the old bill as good enough for Virginia. Their champion, Mr. LEGGETT, declared that the people of the State had no wish to reestablish Slavery; but they never would consent to the negroes being vested with the right of suffrage and being placed socially upon an equal footing with the white race. It was an absurdity never contemplated by the fathers of the State. The stern logic of war had settled the right of a State to secede adversely to the South; but the Constitution still existed, and there were few men, even in the North, who held that the General Government had the right to transcend the powers granted by that instrument; for if such were the case, the Constitution would be a dead letter, and the oath of allegiance thereto, which the people of the South had been compelled to take, was null and void.

Dr. BAYNE, the colored delegate from Norfolk, who has a good flow of speech, a vast amount of general knowledge, a fund of apposite and humorous anecdotes, a mother wit of his own, and withal a good deal of common sense, combined with a smattering of "book-learning," replied to the Conservative member in a very pithy speech. His most forcible argument was a clincher, indeed, and affords a key to the whole idea of Southern reconstruction. "If the bull suits, the majority are going to take it; if it wants altering, we are going to fix it; and if it ain't fixable, we'll take it anyhow." The war had set the whites free from Maine to Georgia, and it had set the blacks free, too, and it would not do to deny them their rights. Gentlemen said "freedom is enough for negroes now, and by and by give them suffrage." This reminded him of the man who wanted to cut his dog's tail off, and for fear it might hurt him to cut it all off at once, he proceeded to curtail it inch by inch. These gentlemen, former slaveholders, thought that to give the negroes freedom and suffrage all at once would hurt them too much. No man reared a slaveholder was competent to frame a Constitution for a free people; and if he was as much opposed as some members to "negro suffrage," he would never have sought to become a member of the Convention.

Mr. GIBSON said his constituents would not re-enslave the negro if they could. They were free forever, but a man might be free and still not have the right to vote, for there was no country in the world where suffrage was universal.

The discussion ended here for the time being, and the Committee rose. I have neglected to state that one or two substitutes were offered for the original ordinance, by Conservative members, but they were not entertained. The original bill is again under discussion to-day and will doubtless pass. During the session Mr. HUNNICUTT offered an "enabling resolution," which is intended to relieve all persons who took part in the rebellion, but who have since proved themselves good Union men, from all political disabilities and liabilities. In support of his resolution he made a very lengthy harangue, full of bitterness against the hell-born rebels who brought on the war, and forced innocent persons into it at the point of the bayonet—repeating his usual speech to which we have so often listened while he was on the stump, about the African slave trade, the firing upon Fort Sumter, the establishment of a Southern oligarchy, and many other "very new issues"—together with the fact now for the first time stated that at the beginning of the war one Southern man was held to be equal to five Yankees in the field. These are matters which Mr. HUNNICUTT has on the brain, and he is never more in his element than when ventilating them in true camp-meeting tone and style. His resolution will doubtless be passed, and the number of office-seekers will be increased in consequence.

Gen. SCHOFIELD in a communication, sent in, gave the Convention a very gentle hint. They made a loud call upon him for their per diem and expenses, which the Auditor had refused to settle, except on the order of the General. He replied that as the Legislature of Virginia had appropriated $100,000 for the expenses of a Convention to be ordered by Congress, he would authorize that amount to be drawn from the Treasury as fast as it was paid in for the purpose; and he would suggest that that sum should not only be amply sufficient for the pay of the Convention, but also to defray the expense of holding the election to be ordered by it for the adoption of the Constitution. This looks as if the General was keeping his eyes upon the coffers of the State.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1868.

Having settled the question of the payment of their *per diem*, (a very important one) satisfactorily to themselves, if not to the interests of the oppressed tax-payers, by voting that they had a right to draw pay while at home enjoying their turkey and cider, the Convention again got to work in earnest, "legislating" and tinkering at the Constitution. The morning hour was exhausted in the introduction of resolutions, three of which only were of any public interest.

Mr. MELBOOM, Republican, introduced the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That every man in the State of Virginia, who voted for the ordinance of secession, who is worth $3,000 or upward, shall pay an extra tax sufficient to repay all loyal men, residents of this State, for all property lost or destroyed during the late war, except slaves.

Mr. MORRISEY, Republican, of Richmond, and of the Fenian persuasion, introduced a resolution on the subject of the elective franchise, which was also referred. It declares that "all mankind, of every description, born in the United States, or naturalized or made free by the Government of the United States, or who shall have legally declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, are hereby declared citizens of Virginia, possessing equal civil and political rights and public privileges;" and that "every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State one year and in the county thirty days, and none other, shall be entitled to vote, except persons in the military or naval service;" but if "excepts all persons who were in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, or who held any executive or judicial office, or any office whatever, town, county, city or State in hostility to the United States, or who has advocated or sustained war upon the United States by speaking or writing, or who compelled any loyal citizen to take up arms against his will to subvert the Government." This is heavy on the preachers and editors, and conscript officers; but it seems to be slightly *ex-post facto*.

From the Conservative part of the House, Mr. GIBSON, who divides with MARYE the leadership, offered the following, which took the usual course:

Resolved, That the people of Virginia deeply deplore the present unsettled condition of the State in her federal relations, and are earnest and anxious to restore her to her former position of harmony and accord with her sister States, under and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. HUNNICUTT's resolution for the removal of the disabilities of certain parties engaged in the rebellion, who have since manifested their loyalty to the Government, was then taken up, on motion of Mr. ROBINSON, of Rappahannock, who proceeded to denounce it in a very energetic manner. He was elected neither as a Republican nor as a Conservative, but as a Virginian; and he did not intend to be denounced as a traitor by Mr. HUNNICUTT, as every gentleman connected with the Confederate army had been denounced. Before the war he was an ardent opponent of secession; made a speech in Fredericksburgh in 1860, in which he warned the people of the terrible train of evils which would flow from secession, and washed his hands of the blood of the innocents. If he was a traitor, so also was HUNNICUTT; and although he was not sent here by negro votes, he would not submit to be called traitor, at least before conviction, on account of his connection with the Southern army.

Mr. GIBSON followed, charging Mr. HUNNICUTT with having refused, while publishing a paper in Fredericksburgh, just before the war, to allow the negroes to have a church of their own, and with having proposed the capture of Fortress Monroe. But the morning hour was exhausted, and the order of the day cut off further debate. Mr. HUNNICUTT, however, gave notice that he would reply to-morrow to his assailants.

ORDER OF THE DAY—BILL OF RIGHTS.

A substitute to the second section was offered by Mr. HAWKESHURST, declaring the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made thereunder, the supreme law of the land. In a few remarks he gave the Convention to understand that this clause would forever settle the vexed question of States rights, which had "bothered" the country ever since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and which he denied had been put at rest by the results of the war.

Mr. GIBSON, (Conservative,) offered and strenuously urged as a substitute, that the "Constitution and the laws made thereunder are supreme; but that all the powers not delegated by the Constitution to the Federal Government are reserved." He was willing to concede the supremacy of the General Government to the extent of the powers granted by the Constitution, but denied the new dogma, that the States had no rights which the Government was bound to respect.

Mr. WALTON, (Conservative,) said that the greatest minds had admitted that the Bill of Rights, of 1777, was the most clear and succint charter of the rights of man ever promulgated, embracing as it does the essence of the *habeas corpus*, the right of petition, and all other great privileges of English law—and had been left intact by all succeeding conventions as incapable of improvement.

Mr. THOMAS, the Republican leader, gave notice that he would introduce, at the proper time, as a substitute for the second section, the following additional clause to that offered by Mr. HAWKESHURST, by adding "to which paramount allegiance and obedience are due from every citizen, and anything in the Constitution, ordinances or laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. CAMPBELL, (Conservative,) followed in a long speech in favor of keeping the Government sacred as handed down to us by JEFFERSON, and MASON, and HENRY. He saw no use in making any change in the old bill. He was always a Webs er man, and opposed the extreme States Rights theories; but he did not want to be bound hand and foot to the wheel of the Government. Secession was dead beyond the power of resurrection, and there was no use in passing a bill to kill a dead body.

Mr. HUNNICUTT said that the arguments he had heard to-day had convinced him of the necessity of the measure, and he should vote for it. The people of Virginia had been once deceived, and he wanted it forever settled that the laws of the United States were paramount. He then went on to make one of his usual struggling and denunciatory harangues, through the labyrinths of which space will not permit me to follow the would-be leader of the blacks.

Judge SNEAD, (Rep.,) by far the brightest intellect and the best legal mind on his side of the house, and a native of the State, said that if there were any necessity for incorporating section two in the Bill of Rights he still could not support the substitute of Mr. THOMAS, because its doctrines were untrue. He believed the allegiance of the citizen due to the United States, but was not prepared to admit that any rights were guaranteed by the Constitution to the States. The rights of the States were inherent, original, and not delegated by the United States. He should prefer to see the authority of the Government paramount as to individual States, except as to rights and powers not delegated by the Constitution. No State, however, had the right to secede—the sword had settled that question. If he, like Mr. GIBSON, thought the reconstruction acts unconstitutional, he would not continue to be a member of the Convention and defraud the State by drawing his *per diem*.

Mr. GIBSON—Did not Mr. STEVENS say we were acting outside of the Constitution?

Mr. SNEAD—I always thought Mr. STEVENS was a secessionist without knowing it. I think the Convention could not long stay here and try to frame a Constitution, which shall do justice alike to late rebels and to loyal men—to blacks and to whites. If secession was wrong, it was treason, and secessionists are traitors, and not entitled to the rights of loyal men; if secession was right, then we are a conquered people, and entitled only to the rights accorded by the conquerors. Gentlemen can take either horn of the dilemma, and either confess themselves traitors or a conquered people.

Mr. ROBERTSON—So help me God, Sir, I am no traitor, and never was.

Mr. SNEAD—Then you are a conquered belligerent—a subjugated foreigner.

Mr. ROBERTSON—I am a Virginian, "native here and to the manner born," and I accept the Constitution as you, and am as loyal to the Constitution of the United States.

The debate was continued by Messrs. GIBSON, NORVELL, PORTER, the inevitable Dr. BAYNE, but there was nothing new said, except that BAYNE regretted that New-York had not seceded also, as in that case she, too, could have been properly reconstructed, and not be in the fix she now is. These wishy-washy Border States and many of the Northern ones needed reconstruction.

NIGHT SESSION.

In the night session, which lasted till 11 o'clock, the Committee on Privileges and Elections was censured for delay in reporting by Mr. PARR, and was defended by Mr. PORTER, Mr. HUNNICUTT and others, who made long speeches. The pay of committee clerks was discussed and postponed, and then the Bill of Rights was resumed. That is where the discussion flagged, as the subject had been exhausted during the day. THOMAS' amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1868.

The lobbies were crowded with the "privileged" and the galleries with the "unprivileged," and altogether black. It reminded me of the first days of the Convention, when the novelty attracted such throngs of the idle (not idle from choice) to see the grand spectacle of framing a constitution for a free State. The Conservatives in the lobbies took position in rear of their friends, and the Republicans went over to the other side. As we looked at the division of the parties, the idea struck us that it presented a decidedly British aspect. There was the House of Lords, and here the Commons.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

The morning hour was consumed in the introduction of unimportant resolutions and their reference; and then the subject of printing a large number of additional copies of the debates was brought up, and after being thoroughly canvassed was adopted, and so their constituents will have an opportunity to learn phonographically what their representatives think and say.

MR. HUNNICUTT'S REPLY.

Mr. HUNNICUTT, in reply to the attack of Mr. GIBSON of the previous day, said that he had been charged with being an original secessionist; it was false, and he would prove it so. He had been charged with attempting to take Fortress Monroe; it was false, and he would prove it so. He had been charged with having opposed the building of a place of worship by the colored people of Fredericksburg; it was false, and he would prove it so. He had been charged with doing nothing for the preservation of the Union; it was false, and he would prove it so.

Mr. GIBSON—Will you bring the files of the *Christian Banner*, edited by you in Fredericksburg, as evidence?

Mr. HUNNICUTT—Yes, Sir. I will be tried by that paper.

After some parliamentary filibustering about the rules of order, for the purpose of shaking him off, Mr. HUNNICUTT was finally permitted to proceed, and place himself aright upon his political record.

He said he had been assailed by every rebel print south of the Potomac, and by every copperhead paper in the North, in his private character and upon his public record. He had for twelve years edited a Christian paper in Fredericksburgh, and had the complete files in his possession. In 1859 he was sent to South Carolina, where in the office of the Columbia *Sun* was disclosed to him the entire plan of the Southern Secessionists for the dissolution of the Union. They spoke freely him, concealed nothing, for his letters from prominent politicians in Virginia won for him a short road to their confidence. His heart sickened at the terrible disclosures of the monstrous plot that had been hatched in that nest of treason, and returning home he at once wrote an editorial denouncing any attempt at a dissolution of the Union. [Here he read the aforesaid "country paper" editorial from the pages of "his book" which he compiled for sale in the North during the war.] He would tell what their plans were. These traitors were Democrats, and he, too, was a Democrat, and he could tell the Convention what their plans were. It was settled, then and there, that the Old Line Whig Party should run a candidate; the Republican Party would run a candidate; and the Northern Democracy and the Southern Democracy would run separate candidates—and this would insure the election of a Republican President, and the Southern States would then be precipitated into secession. And all know how well they carried their plans into execution. [Reads another editorial denunciatory of the Charleston Convention, that Pandora box of all our ills.] Secessionists left him upon the publication of these articles as rats desert a sinking ship, and stopped their subscriptions to the paper. He opposed in those days JOHN BROWN and all the higher-law abolitionists who thought the Union a bond with hell, and desired its dissolution in order to get rid of Slavery. [He still continued to read extracts from collections of *ante-bellum* editorials in justification of his present case. All that he read, it must be admitted, went far to prove that he was a good Union man; but then, Col. BARTON insists that he made him a proposition to take Fortress Monroe.] He warned Virginia when the ordinance of secession was passed, that secession was abolitionism; that secession was submission, and he at that time was no secessionist, no abolitionist, no submissionist. Why was not the charge of his being a secessionist and of his attempt to take Fort Monroe made then? Because it was well known by everybody in Fredericksburgh that he was as strong a Union man as he is now. He then read his prophecies of the fate of Virginia—her negroes freed, her homes desolated, and her noble young men slain in battle—all of which had been realized by time. He very touchingly spoke of the widows and orphans made by the war, and expressed the most lively sympathy for them; but for that old arch-traitor, JEFF. DAVIS, who had flooded the land with blood, and made Virginia a graveyard, he felt no sympathy—still he did not ask that the vengeance of the law should be visited upon his head, yet had he been tried and convicted and suffered the penalty of his terrible crimes, he (Mr. HUNNICUTT) would not have shed many tears. He went on to speak of the bankrupt credit of the State and the poverty of the people as the results of the war predicted by him—also the sundering of social ties, the arraying of friends against friends, of kindred against kindred. Nothing but one of the grandest revivals we have ever had since the day of Pentacost would revive the good feeling and confidence existing among the people before the war. After all these predictions, who would say that he was an original secessionist?

Mr. GIBSON—I never charged the gentleman with being an original secessionist. I said that he voted for the ordinance of secession.

Mr. HUNTER—Go on.

He spoke thus of his love for South Carolina, his native State—being born in JOHN C. CALHOUN's district, and he also lived in Virginia, but OBE, ADKEN and others were not South Carolinians, nor were R. M. T. HUNTER, HENRY A. WISE and other traitors Virginians.

Mr. HUNTER—If the gentleman says that R. M. T. HUNTER is a traitor, he is a liar.

[Great sensation—cries of order, and demands that the matter should be settled at once before the speaker proceeds.]

Mr. LEGGETT—I indorse what the gentleman has said, and reiterate it.

Mr. HUNTER rose, and, with his fist doubled, repeated his assertion that if Mr. HUNNICUTT called R. M. T. HUNTER a traitor he lied in his teeth.

There were demands that Mr. HUNTER and Mr. LEGGETT should be reprimanded.

Mr. GIBSON—I regret that these personalities should occur, but it is a consequence of the irregularity of our proceedings, and if gentlemen will persist in calling the friends and relations of members "traitors" and "rebels" they must not expect those thus taunted to quietly submit to the insult.

Mr. MORRISSY interrupted him, with some remark about not "wanting to hear anything more from that side of the house."

Mr. GIBSON—This side of the house, sir, will not consult you in regard to their course of conduct. If personal matters are to be settled, this is not the place; but there is a place, beyond this chamber, where gentlemen can receive satisfaction if they desire it.

Mr. LEGGITT—I seconded Mr. HUNTER and joined him in giving the lie to the member from Richmond, and the Convention may censure me, or expel me, if it pleases—and I don't care which.

About fifty points of order were now raised, and *Jefferson's Manual* was well nigh read through as to the proper course to pursue in regard to Mr. HUNTER, when the matter was finally referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. HUNTER is a nephew of Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, is a very handsome young man, and looked about as savage as a meat-ax, when, with clenched fist, he hurled the lie in the teeth of the avowed editor of the *New Nation*. The cauldron is bubbling in the Convention. The Conservatives look upon the whole thing as a farce, and act with the greatest levity, treating the proceedings with much contempt. You need not be surprised to hear at any moment that three fifths have withdrawn in a body, and it were better, perhaps, that they should.

Mr. HUNNICUTT, order being restored, resumed the thread of his argument, and proceeded to vindicate himself from the charges of inconsistency, secessionism and of bad treatment of negroes, in which he succeeded to his own satisfaction, at least. He was more calm after the row, and seemed to pay more respect to the feelings of his hearers. While he was reading his editorials the members were rather restive, and one suggested that "if he intended to read *that book* through, they had better adjourn."

During the "scare" the negro members joined in very energetically in support of their hero, martyr and defender.

At the close of his harangue the Convention, thinking it had enough for one day, adjourned.

KAPPA.

CONFLAGRATION IN CHICAGO.

The Young Men's Christian Association Building Destroyed—Loss $347,000—Insurance $188,300—Narrow Escape of more than Forty Persons from Death by Fire.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives a very long report of the burning of the fine new building in that city known as Farwell Hall, on Tuesday morning last, alluding to its destruction as a great calamity to the city. We quote the following:

"Hardly had the first of the steamers arrived ere the flames began to force themselves through the windows at the rear end of the hall, and to arise through the roof. It seemed as if the vast structure was on fire in every part at the same time. Down the spacious staircases came hurrying forms, some hatless, and some—for there were many lodgers in the building—with attire disordered and incomplete, showing that they had abandoned their quarters in great haste. While the smoke was yet struggling through the upper windows, and it had seemed as if the fire was yet within human control, the figures of several men had been seen issuing from the arable windows, and in the intervals when the smoke was blown aside, clambering up on the main roof. Unless than five minutes, as it seemed, the roof had fallen in, and it was feared for a time that many of the lodgers had not had sufficient time to escape to a place of safety. P. L. UNDERWOOD & Co., provision dealers, occupied the whole of the ground floor of the west wing, and the entire space on the ground floor beneath the hall. Their loss, the heaviest of all, next to that of the stockholders of the building, was about $100,000. They are insured to the extent of $71,500, as follows: Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000; North American, Philadelphia, $5,000; National, Boston, $5,000; Albany City, Albany, $5,000; Norwich, Norwich, $5,000; Inman's, New-York, $5,000; Putnam, Hartford, $5,000; Girard, Philadelphia, $5,000; Astor, New-York, $2,300; Lenox, New-York, $700; the remainder being in Western companies. Farwell Hall cost $167,000, and the building on Madison-street $33,000. The former is entirely destroyed and the latter badly damaged. These buildings and that part of their contents belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association, are insured for $102,000, mostly in Cincinnati companies. The hall was not old enough to have many memories clustering about it, save in the eyes of the members of the Y. M. C. A., but it was the largest hall in the city, and was not entirely destitute of a history. It had, too, been selected as a place for the meeting of the Republican Presidential Convention in May next."

Conviction of a Burglar in Maine.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Jan. 7.

JOHN WHITE, the burglar, has been convicted upon two of the indictments that were found against him—one for breaking and entering the dwelling house of JOHN RAND, Esq., in this city, and the other for breaking and entering the dwelling house of Mr. W. L. WILSON, in Westbrook, both in the night time. There are eight other indictments against him for burglaries in the houses of J. M. KIMBALL, J. B. KNIGHT, GEORGE OWENS and WILLIAM ALLEN, in this city, and of WM. WESTBROOK, and others. An indictment against him will also be found in Androscoggin County for larceny of the jewelry of Miss LOCKWOOD, of Charlestown, Mass., last Lewiston, while she was visiting that city in July, and another in Penobscot County for larceny committed in Bangor. It is not probable he will be tried on any of the other indictments at present, as his conviction upon the two will insure him a long, if not a life sentence, as in the Wilson burglary he was armed with a pistol. WHITE is a native of St. John, but it is said was brought up in the higher business in New-York. He came to this city about a year ago and established himself in the business of painting, glazing and paper-hanging, which gave him access to dwellings, where he could plan out his schemes of robbery. His wife, who is a pretty and interesting young woman, was in court during his trial, and seemed to feel keenly the disgrace he had brought upon himself. The testimony in the two cases tried was very direct, WHITE having confessed to the City Marshal, after his arrest, the numerous robberies, and assisted the officer in recovering a large portion of the property stolen.

Arrest of a Youthful Jail-Breaker in Bangor.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Jan. 6.

JOHN T. LONGFELLOW, or Johnny Longfellow, as he is called, whose exploits have been so frequently referred to in the papers of this State, was arrested in this city on Saturday morning, as he was about to leave on the Western cars, and now lies in the lock-up, (or rather did on Saturday night, but you cannot safely reckon upon him over night,) awaiting his transfer to the Ellsworth jail, from which he escaped a short time since for the second time. We saw and conversed with Johnny on Saturday, and learned something of his history, which is a remarkable one for so young a criminal. He is an unusually bright and intelligent lad, not quite seventeen years of age, with a bright black eye, round pleasant face, and remarkably quick and self-possessed in conversation, being always ready with a reply to any questions asked him. The following is a sketch of his history up to the present time: He was born in Palermo, in this State, of industrious and respectable parents, who shortly after removed to Augusta, where they now reside. His first feat was to break into a store in Augusta for which he was sentenced to the Reform School during his minority. Ran away from there, was retaken, ran away and again returned to Augusta; broke into stores there and was sent to Augusta jail. Broke jail and went to Biddeford; broke into depot and stole $80; was put into Alfred jail, and sentenced to State Prison for two years. Broke jail, went to Brunswick, was arrested, broke out of lock-up; went to Gardiner, arrested, put in lock-up, broke out; went to Augusta, thence to Bucksport; stole $425 from Mr. BLODGETT's store; the money was mostly secured, and he was held on the Alfred case. Committed to Ellsworth jail; escaped, retaken, and recommitted to the Ellsworth jail; broke out again; went to Mount Desert and came through Ellsworth to Bangor, where he has been again arrested, and is now looking out for a chance to get away again.

He has never yet served out a sentence in any place where he has been confined. He escaped from the Alfred jail, and the Bucksport lock-up from the Ellsworth jail, and the Bangor lock-up from the Ellsworth jail, having first succeeded in setting fire to the building, and while it was burning and the inmates were all upon the outside, he picked his way through them. We do not recollect of seeing this feat equaled, except in the case of some prisoners in the Baltimore jail, who once saved their wood, and placing a table against the jail door, built a fire upon it, and heated the lock until they were able to punch it apart, and so made their escape, after being nearly suffocated by the smoke. JOHNNY says he finds "Jordan is a hard road to travel," and when he gets out of the scrapes he is already in for, he intends to live an honest life.

St. Marie's Claim for a Reward—Southern Swamp Lands.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The War Department has sent to Congress certain papers, showing that ST. MARIE claims compensation for giving the information on which JOHN H. SURRATT was arrested. It appears that he wrote to Gen. GRANT from Montreal last October, and urged his claim on the ground that he could get no employment, as he was surrounded by numerous enemies and liable to suffer at any moment from the vengeance of SURRATT's sympathizers. The letter was referred to a board of officers consisting of Judge-Advocate-General HOLT, Gen. RAWLINS and Assistant Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, who finally reported in ST. MARIE's favor. They say that the formal offer of $25,000 reward for the arrest of SURRATT was withdrawn in April, 1865; but the offer to pay liberally for information was still standing, and the facts communicated by ST. MARIE led directly to his arrest. They add that the odium and peril to which ST. MARIE is subject, by reason o' having appeared as a witness, should be taken into account in deciding what reward is due to him. They report that he should be paid $15,000. Gen. GRANT refers the matter to Congress, which must pass a special act before the money can be paid.

The House of Representatives, some time ago, at the instance of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, called for information as to the amount of swamp lands in the Southern States remaining unsold. The inquiry was referred to the several District Commanders under the Reconstruction acts, and their several reports were to-day presented by Gen. GRANT. From these it appears that there are no such lands in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; that the amount in Florida is about 8,000,000 acres; in Louisiana about 4,000,000 acres; in Arkansas about 1,100,000 acres; that Alabama has all she ever had; that Mississippi has transferred her lands of this character to the counties, and that the State authorities cannot tell how much remains unsold.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

The Trial of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.—Preliminary Proceedings—The Charge and Specifications.

The trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., on the charge of violating a canon of the Episcopal Church, in preaching in a parochial cure other than his own without the permission of the recognized authorities, was commenced yesterday in the Sunday-school building attached to St. Peter's Church, in West Twentieth-street.

The following gentlemen compose the members of the Court: Rev. Dr. BEACH and Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, of New-York City; Rev. Dr. HOFFMAN, of Brooklyn; Rev. S. HOLLINGSWORTH, of Portchester, and Rev. W. H. MOORE, of Hempstead.

Mr. TYNG having declined to select five of the twelve names furnished him by the ecclesiastical authority, the selection was made by the Bishop of the Diocese, in accordance with a canonical provision.

At 12 o'clock, the hour appointed to open the proceedings, all the members of the Court, excepting Dr. TUTTLE, were present. There were also present Rev. Drs. ALFRED STUBBS and EDWARD B. BOGGS, presenters in the case, with their counsel, Rev. Dr. WILLIAM WALTON and Rev. EDGAR LOGAN, and the respondent, Rev. Mr. TYNG, Jr., with his counsel, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Mr. COUDERT and Judge FULLERTON. Beside these, a large number of clergy and laymen and a few ladies were in attendance.

The Court having waited till 1 o'clock for the arrival of Dr. TUTTLE, and he not being present at that time, Dr. BEACH, the Chairman, said that the Court would act in accordance with ecclesiastical authority and adjourn the proceedings till 2 o'clock, in order to give their absent member time to make his appearance. He further stated that a messenger had been sent to ascertain the cause of Dr. TUTTLE's absence.

Mr. PARKER asked if he would be permitted to make a suggestion on the question of adjournment. He thought if the Court, as individual members, had the power to adjourn from time to time, they might exercise it by adjourning till another day.

Dr. BEACH then read the canon regulating such cases, and said he considered that the question of adjournment would more properly come up after the organization of the Court. It was then 1 o'clock, and that time should be given him to make his appearance.

Mr. FULLERTON said what they desired was a settlement of the question as to the time of adjournment.

Dr. BEACH repeated his remark that the question would be a proper one to consider when the Court had been duly constituted.

Mr. PARKER was about to respond, when Dr. TUTTLE entered the room. The latter apologized for causing a delay of the proceedings, and explained that he understood the hour fixed for assembling was 2 o'clock.

After a prayer by Dr. BEACH, the members of the Court took their places to attend to the business before them. Rev. W. H. MOORE was appointed Clerk.

Dr. BEACH then announced that the Board was ready to proceed, and read the following charge and specifications:

To the Right Reverend the Bishop of New-York:

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New-York, as the ecclesiastical authority of said diocese, under the provisions of Canon XVII. of said diocese, to examine the case of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., a Presbyter canonically resident in said diocese, upon a certain notice given by the said Standing Committee by the Right Reverend the Bishop of New-Jersey, having made such examination, and there being in their opinion sufficient grounds for such presentment, do hereby present the said Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., to you for trial.

Specification 1st.—In this that the said Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., did on the Sunday, or Sunday, the 14th day of July, 1867, within the corporate bounds of the City of New-Brunswick, in the Diocese of New-Jersey, which city then constituted the parochial cure of Rev. ALFRED STUBBS, D. D., and Rev. EDWARD B. BOGGS, D. D., ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church duly settled and in charge of congregations in the said city, officiate by preaching and by reading prayers within the said parochial care of the said Rev. ALFRED STUBBS, D. D., and of the said Rev. EDWARD B. BOGGS, D. D., without the permission, or permissions, of either of them, or of the church-wardens and vestrymen, or ministers of either of the congregations, or a majority of said wardens and trustees.

Specification 2.—In that the said Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., did, in the evening of the day aforesaid, within the corporate limits of the city aforesaid, officiate by preaching and by reading prayers within the said parochial care of the said ALFRED STUBBS, D. D., and EDWARD B. BOGGS, D. D., without the permission, or permissions, of either of them, or of the church-wardens and vestrymen, or ministers of either of the congregations, or of a majority of such wardens and vestrymen or trustees.

Dated at the City of New-York, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1867.

(signed,)

WM. WALTON, D. D.,
SAML. M. HASKINS, D. D.,
R. S. HOWLAND, D. D.,
WM. E. CURTIS,
R. M. HARRISON.

Dr. WALTER moved that the accused plead to the indictment.

Dr. BEACH asked if the respondent had any objection to pleading in public.

Mr. PARKER said undoubtedly not.

Dr. BEACH then remarked that the Board likewise had no objections to admit the public to the proceedings. He next asked Mr. TYNG if he was prepared to plead to the presentment.

Mr. TYNG said he was instructed that the canons did not require pleading.

Mr. WALTON would say then that the respondent denies the charge made in the indictment.

Dr. BEACH asked the respondent if that view of it should be taken by the Court.

Mr. PARKER said it could be so taken in a legal sense.

Dr. WALTON then moved that the proceedings be adjourned till next Thursday, in order to allow Counsel time to produce witnesses.

Mr. FULLERTON said it would be impossible for him to attend on that day on account of an engagement at the Albany Court of Appeals. He hoped it would be agreeable to the Court to extend still further the time for the next meeting.

Mr. PARKER stated he had pressing engagements in the New-Jersey courts at the time mentioned. He also spoke of the importance of the case, and of making a thorough research into the matters involved. He would suggest that the proceedings be adjourned till the 10th of February.

Dr. STUBBS said he would like to make one remark with reference to the case. The business was unpleasant to all of them, and they were anxious to take as little time as possible to complete the work. What had been done by Mr. TYNG he was sure had been done with a feeling of duty. If he would waive the question of facts in his defence, it would facilitate matters very much, and the points at issue could be decided in a short time. None of them would be in better spirits by remaining there a longer time than was necessary. He hoped the trial would go on.

Mr. FULLERTON said the defence of the respondent could not be so well presented as by letting matters rest as they were. In order to present the case it would be necessary for them to ask witnesses on the part of the prosecutors a few questions, and it would be more convenient to put those questions in the form of cross-examination. Therefore he must respectfully decline to accede to the proposition of Dr. STUBBS.

Some remarks were then made concerning the place at which the Board should next meet, but it was finally decided to adjourn to meet in the same place on Feb. 10, at 10 A. M.

A Locomotive Engine Runs Away—Narrow Escape from a Frightful Accident.

Much excitement was occasioned in Hoboken about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, caused by the running away of locomotive engine No. 105, belonging to the Erie Railway, on the branch road leading from the tunnel to the Venango Oil-dock, in Weehawken; but fortunately it did not result in injury to any person. A gravel train, however, on which were quite a number of laborers, barely escaped being crushed to pieces. It appears that the locomotive was attached to a train of cars at the oil-dock, one of which was full of gravel, in order to get the cars on the main track, the engine was turned on, and while the engineer and fireman were off of the engine, assisting in prying up the wheels of the car, the coupling next to the tender gave way, and the locomotive being freed from its burden, started off at a rapid rate, and gaining headway as it proceeded, fiendly went dashing through the suburbs of Hoboken at fearful speed, alarming and creating the attention of the inhabitants as it went whirling by, with no one to control its movements. Finally, after rounding the curve which crosses Ferry-street, the locomotive ran off the track at the junction with the Morris and Essex road, just above Grove-street, in consequence of the switch not being adjusted to the Erie track. The locomotive continued its course toward the bay, when it came to a stand still. Had the switch been adjusted to the Erie track, the locomotive would have continued through the Bergen Tunnel, and fearful consequences would probably have resulted. A gravel train, containing quite a number of laboring-men, which was backing up For Hill, had just taken the side track when the locomotive came rushing by, which two minutes sooner would have dashed them to pieces. The occurrence caused a delay of some three hours in the westward-bound trains of the Morris and Essex road.

Arrest of an Alleged New-York Murderer in Chicago—Details of the Occurrence.

The statement was made yesterday in the TIMES telegraphic columns that THOMAS REILLY, who killed a policeman in New-York two years ago, had been arrested in Chicago for that offence. The murdered officer was JOHN O'BRIEN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was shot in August, 1864, by the accused, in resisting an arrest. REILLY was recognized during the draft riots of 1863, as one of a gang of ruffians who broke into a hardware store on Eighth-avenue, and was subsequently arrested for that offence. The prisoner was taken before Judge MCCUNN, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for examination, pending which he was intrusted to the care of a court officer, and managed to escape. Judge MCCUAN offered a reward for his arrest, which placed the Police on the alert. On the 20th of August, 1864, Officer O'BRIEN met REILLY in the liquor-shop on the corner of Ninth-av. and Forty-first-street, JOHN REYNOLDS, proprietor, and recognized him. He then, it is said, endeavored to blackmail REILLY, saying that if he did not pay him $50 he would arrest him. REILLY declined to pay the money, and a struggle ensued. As the men separated and rose to their feet they both drew revolvers, REILLY firing first and O'BRIEN sustaining such severe wounds that death ensued very soon after. The murderer was traced to Weehawken ferry and no further. He will be brought to this City as soon as the necessary requisition papers can be procured.

Death of Supervisor Taylor.

Mr. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, a member of the Board Supervisors, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 436 West Twenty-third-street, of congestion of the kidneys, occasioned by taking cold a few days ago. Up to that time he had been in his usual health. Mr. TAYLOR was born in Albany and was a son of the late JOHN TAYLOR, formerly Mayor of Albany and the proprietor of one of the most extensive breweries in the country. About fifteen years ago Mr. TAYLOR moved from Albany to this City, still continuing to prosecute the business left him by his father, and by which he accumulated a very large fortune. Mr. TAYLOR was the last of a large family, his brothers having all died, like himself, in the prime of life. He had been lately elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. SHALER. In politics he was Republican. He leaves a widow and family, and a large circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself by many acts of kindness. His large means were dispensed with a liberal hand, and few ever applied to him for assistance in vain. The Board of Supervisors will meet this morning to take action in regard to the decease of their late colleague.

Coroners' Cases.

On Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, RICHARD RAFFERTY, aged 8 months and son of PATRICK RAFFERTY, of No. 551 Eleventh-avenue, near For

belligerent rights just as much as Lee, Davis, or any other Confederate officer, inasmuch as he was connected with the navy of the Southern Government and acted as an officer of such at the time of the seizure of the *Chesapeake*. District-Attorney Tracy replied in opposition to the motion made. Bail in a capital case was never granted, except under very peculiar circumstances. In this instance it was not shown that Braine was a Confederate officer, or that his associates were citizens of the so-called Confederate States. He, however, would raise no objection to a postponement of the case to the 27th inst. Judge Benedict refused to bail the prisoner. During his confinement the efforts had been made to bring up witnesses on his behalf, neither had there been any effort made to admit him to bail. He would fix the hearing of the case for the 27th inst.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING AGAINST J. B. ADATTI.

The case of John B. Adatti, charged with forgery, was resumed yesterday. Mr. District-Attorney Tracy briefly replied on the part of the Government, and having recapitulated the facts of the case, already published, asked for a verdict against the prisoner. Mr. Justice Benedict then summed up, and having read the act bearing on the case—which rendered a person liable to imprisonment for having in his possession, custody, or control a lithographic stone for the manufacture of counterfeit bonds—said that if the jury believed the evidence, it would seem that there could be but one result. He recommended them to look calmly over the facts of the case, and in their verdict they should give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt. The jury then retired, and after a short absence brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

THE COUNTERFEITING CASE OF A CONSHARD.

Alexander Conshard was indicted for having, with the last-named prisoners and others, had in his possession plates for the purpose of making counterfeit 50 cents and ten-penny stamps, gold coupons and legal tenders of different denominations. He was also charged with having prepared the counterfeit plates. The prisoner, through counsel, withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. Sentence was deferred to a future day, in order to give Conshard the counsel and opportunity of stating several extenuating circumstances bearing on the case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

JAN. 10.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR BEING RUN OVER IN THE STREET.

Julia Murphy vs. *Herman Geritzen.*—The plaintiff in this action, an Irish woman 86 years of age, was run over by a barouche in which defendant was riding, in the Bowery, on the 1st day of April, 1867, and injured so badly as to be confined in a hospital for several weeks. She sues for $5,000 damages. In defence it was proved that the defendant did not own the team of horses, and that they were being driven at the time by the owner's driver, who subsequently sold the team to defendant. It was also claimed for the defence that the accident arose from the negligence of plaintiff.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $350.

Morrison, Lauderback & Spingarn for plaintiff; Chauncey Sindler for defendants.

In the case of *Bertram* vs. *Hagerman*, noticed yesterday, the jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiff for $414.

DAMAGES FOR RETAINING A TRUNK OWNED BY SANTA ANNA'S CLERK.

Manuel M. de Meza vs. Fred'k Wolf.—The plaintiff in this action was Gen. Santa Anna's clerk, while the latter resided on Staten Island, being arrested and put in jail on complaint of Dr. Napthegyi, that he had threatened his life, he left his trunk in care of Mrs. Day, who rented a room of defendant in this City. Mrs. Day failing to pay rent, the defendant seized her baggage for security and with it the trunk belonging to plaintiff. Ceasing to deliver it on plaintiff commenced suit for its recovery and $500 damages for its detention. The case being called on the Calendar and defendant not appearing, an inquest was taken and the jury rendered a verdict for the return of the trunk and damages to the amount claimed.

W. W. Badger for plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barrett.

DEPOSITS IN LIEU OF BAIL—IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Herman vs. *Aaronson.*—The defendant was arrested on the 24th of October, 1867, under an order holding him to bail in $2,500. Instead of giving bail his son, Joseph N. Aaronson, deposited with the Sheriff the check of Aaronson Brothers for $2,500, and took a receipt from the deputy, specifying that the deposit was in lieu of bail for the appearance of defendant on the order of arrest. * * * "Said check to be returned on surrender of defendant herein." The Sheriff, pursuant to section 193 of the Code, deposited the check with the Clerk of this Court, who certified that the sum of $2,500 still remained in his hands. The defendant did not give bail as permitted by section 179, and judgment for $1,759 14 was entered against him on the 26th December, 1867. The plaintiff now applies, under section 200, for an order requiring the Clerk to satisfy the judgment out of the money in his hands. The defendant opposes on the ground that the original deposit was in lieu of bail, and that he was then and willing to surrender himself on any execution which may be issued against his person. Joseph N. Aaronson also made an affidavit on the part of the defendant that the $2,500 is the property of Aaronson Brothers, and that the defendant has no interest, direct or indirect, either in that firm or in those moneys.

A. Blumenstiel for the motion; John McKeon and F. Smyth, opposed.

BARRETT, J.—The language of section 200 is plain and unambiguous; it expressly directs that if the money previously deposited instead of bail remain on deposit at the time of the judgment, it shall be applied in satisfaction thereof. There is no provision for such an application after the return "not found" of an execution against the person. The intention plainly was to make the money deposited instead of bail, so far as the plaintiff and his rights are concerned as the property of the defendant; section 197 only authorizes such a deposit by a defendant, not by a third person. Where, therefore, the deposit is made by a friend on behalf of the defendant, it must be treated for all the purposes of the action as if it is made as an act performed by the defendant himself under section 197, and the third person thereby, and notwithstanding any private agreement which he may have made with the Sheriff subjects the deposit to the operation of all the sections of the code in respect to bail. If the Sheriff violates his agreement, that is between him and the depositor, the plaintiff upon the receipt of the certificate of deposit, has a right to rely upon it as the evidence of an exercise of the option conferred upon the defendant by section 197. The money thus deposited does not stand in the place of a bail bond. The act of making the deposit is a something which the defendant is permitted to do "instead of giving bail." Treating the deposit as the defendant's property, (and with reference to the plaintiff, it must, as we have seen, be so treated,) it cannot be presumed that the Legislature intended to compel the creditor, after judgment, to pass the money by, and accept instead thereof, the debtor's personal surrender, thus, in fact, releasing the money and enabling the debtor to reduce it to his immediate possession. It is more natural to assume that no qualification was intended of the plain language of section 200, whereby the money is forthwith subjected to the payment of the judgment. Reference was made to the English act and our Code is that under the former the deposit is made in express terms to abide the event of the action, while under the latter such is the fair import of the provision for its payment to the plaintiff upon the recovery of judgment. The motion must be granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

JAN. 10.

Before Judge Daly.

NO EQUITABLE RELIEF FOR A NON-RESIDENT ILLEGALLY ASSESSED.

Landon Ketchum vs. *Bernard Smythe, Receiver of Taxes.*—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendant from enforcing the collection of a personal tax levied upon the plaintiff for the year 1866. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff is a non-resident of the State, residing now and in 1866 in Westport, Conn.; that he had no property and did no business in this State during the year for which he was assessed, and prays for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant and his servants from levying upon and selling property of the plaintiff to satisfy the tax. The motion for a preliminary injunction, supported by affidavits of Mr. Ketchum's friends, corroborating the allegations of the complaint, was denied by Judge Daly, who held (with Judge Woodruff in Wilson vs. The Mayor, Abbot's Pr., p. 4) that equity could give no relief to one illegally assessed, and that the plaintiff's only remedy was to pay under protest, and sue the City or its agents, who trespassed in the enforcement of an unjust claim.

Wm. Walter Phelps for motion.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 10.

By Judge Cardozo.

Warren vs. Holbrook; judgment and levy may be set aside if defendant, Holbrook, give security to pay the defendant if judgment be recovered; otherwise the motion will be denied. Toole et al. vs. Golcouria; upon default receiver designated by plaintiff will not be appointed. Duncan vs. Mott et. al.; order granted. Rohr vs. Pundt; defendant may answer in five days on payment of costs of action and $10 costs of the motion. Hearn vs. Hearn; prisoner discharged. Ormsbee vs. Brown; order granted on stipulation not to sue. Attorney-General vs. Reformed Dutch Church; motion denied without $10 costs. Kundahl vs. Becker; motion denied, with $5 costs to abide the event. Moore et al. vs. Vilas et al.; motion granted on payment of trial fee and $10 costs of motion. Dawley vs. Dawley; report confirmed and judgment granted. Spencer vs. Schriber Cornet Manufacturing Company; defendant to exhibit account, or file sworn copy of the entries referring to plaintiff with Clerk in ten days after service of order, and $7 costs to abide the event. Scherer vs. Ricker; defendant may answer in five days upon payment of $40 costs; judgment and execution to stand as security. Mauss vs. Mauss; attachment granted; bailable in $250. Chatfield vs. Ross; plaintiff to furnish copy paper, sought within twenty days; no costs. Wolf vs. Bernheim; default opened and case sent back to referee.

By Judge Ingraham.

Cunningham et al. vs. Bressting; motion granted on the defendant stipulating not to sue.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

By Judge Monell.

Seymour N. Marsh vs. B. Frank Palmer; motion granted so far as to authorize the referee to receive the answer to the amended complaint, and thereupon to make and deliver his report. Maggie De Wall vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company; motion granted. John Anderson vs. Sirrion Dorian; motion granted. Eliza McKeon vs. Wm. S. See; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

By Judge Barrett.

Hodgskin vs. Condict; judgment for the defendant on the demurrer, with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint within twenty days upon payment of such costs. Hill vs. Zerwick; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday, four cases were disposed of, by the acquittal of one prisoner and the conviction of three others.

A THIEF THAT RICHLY DESERVED CONVICTION.

The first trial was that of a young man named Benjamin Yerkes, who was charged with stealing a trunk worth $25, which contained all the personal property (of the value of about $225) possessed by the complainant, Mrs. Mary Jane Sprague, a widow lady. The testimony showed that the parties met in Union-square in October last, and recognized each other after a separation of many years. In the course of the conversation which then ensued, Mrs. Sprague signified her desire to obtain a room somewhere up town, where she could live in a retired and quiet manner. The prisoner said that he knew of an apartment in Ninth-street, then to be let, and if she would accompany him thither he would assist her in engaging it, if it proved suitable. The room was hired, and possession was taken next day, Yerkes superintending the removal of the trunk to the new lodging-place. A few days afterward, during the temporary absence of Mrs. Sprague, the prisoner called at her room with a carman, and represented himself as the lady's husband, took away the trunk and its contents. Subsequently the owner of the stolen property received a note form Yerkes, in which he acknowledged the theft, and offered to restore the articles if she would pay him $60. Instead of complying with these terms, however, Mrs. Sprague called at the arrest of the thief. When the evidence had been completed, yesterday, and the counsel and Judge had concluded their addresses, the jury at once rendered a verdict of "guilty." The prisoner was thereupon remanded until Monday next, when he will be sentenced; the term of imprisonment will be in amount of the stolen property that may be restored meanwhile to the owner.

Yerkes, it is said, is one of the large class of persons who live upon the proceeds of black-mailing operations. He has been in the habit of advertising, for several years past, in the "Personal" columns of a certain Metropolitan newspaper, and afterward, threatening to expose respectable, thoughtless parties who had replied to him by letter, unless certain sums of money were promptly paid. When he was arrested a large number of these threatening missives, addressed to ladies throughout the State, were found in his pockets, prepared for the mail. Other letters were discovered, from fair ones, enclosing locks of hair, *cartes-de-visite*, &c., to the prisoner. Many of the writers were boarding-school misses, of tender years, ditto hearts, and little brains, who desired, in most instances, immediate interviews, or letters of reply. Nearly all the above mentioned of this kind are inserted by rascals of the Yerkes type, whose sole motive is to levy black-mail upon those who may be foolish enough to respond to their overtures.

MINOR CASES.

Frederick Heyburn, a boy 13 years of age, was arraigned for stealing $104 in money from Lewis K. Wilmerding, of No. 5 West Thirty-first-street, where he was employed. He was allowed to depart upon the complainant interceding for him and the mother of the boy promising the Court to pay back to the employer the amount taken.

Bo bert Johnson, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, intending to defraud Jay Cooke & Co., was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of one year, and to pay a fine of $200, and stand committed until paid.

Michael Divine pleaded guilty of stealing $28 in money from Wm. King, of No. 276 Mott-street, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of two years.

Joseph Robinson pleaded guilty of petit larceny in stealing a tub of butter from Amos C. Little, No. 389 Washington-street. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning next at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 10.

Before Justice Delmar and a Jury.

BREACH OF THE EXCISE LAW.

The People vs. *Patrick Leddy.*—The defendant is a provision and liquor dealer, residing corner of Columbia and Congress streets, and was charged by Officer McBrumley with having the liquor department of his business open before sunrise. The policeman swore he found the place open about 7 o'clock—22 minutes before sunrise; and Mr. Leddy's clerk and another person were standing inside the bar, but he saw no liquor drank or sold. Mr. McMahon, for defendant, argued that there was no violation of the Excise law according to its true spirit and meaning, and if the officer acted according to the exact words of the act bearing on the present case, no person could exercise the proper control over his property. If a burglar entered a man's premises, by the strict enforcement of the law he dare not open his door to protect his property. There was a clashing between certain sections of the act; and if a literal construction were placed on every section of it, absurd conclusions would be the result: for any lady or gentleman who may give an entertainment to his or her friends that overlapse the hour of midnight, was amenable to arrest. Mr. McMahon, after condemning the impolicy of excessive legislation and sumptuary laws, said that the latter had far better be left to the several churches, moral suasion, good example, &c. The jury acquitted Mr. Leddy.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—JAN. 10.

Before Judge Thompson.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Wm. Bender vs. *Wm. Wardenbergs.*—This was an action for $100. Defendant owned a butcher's-shop in Myrtle-avenue, which he agreed to sell to plaintiff for $350. The sum of $100 was paid in order to secure possession. In the agreement, Bender said it was settled he should get a lease of the place for five years; but in looking into Wardenbergs' title it was found that that gentleman possessed no right to act as lessor. He therefore asked that his $100 be returned to him. Defendant denied that he ever made any such promises as alleged. The jury found a verdict for defendant.

ORDERED TO PAY.

Isedor Altschul and Solomon Altschul vs. *Timothy Spellman.*—This was an action for $208, value of two casks of whisky sent by plaintiffs to defendant. About the 27th of last July a Mr. Cushman came to the liquor-store of Altschul & Co. and bought two barrels of whisky, as agent, he alleged, for Mr. Spellman. The spirits was duly carried to defendant's residence at the corner of York and Main streets, and the clerk who went with it was told in the first place, that Mr. Spellman was sick and not to be seen; next, that he was over in New-York, and finally, that he was away in Canada. Being seen afterwards, however, he promised to pay; but when payment was again subsequently demanded, defendant refused on the ground that the whisky was delivered by Cushman during his absence in Canada, in accordance with previous arrangements; that he paid Cushman and never agreed to pay Messrs. Altschul. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 10, 1868.

$33,000 U. S. 6s '68, R.	103	1200	U. S. ex. Co.		103⅝
75,0 0 U. S. 6s '81, C.	106⅝	200	do		77
50,000 do	106	52	do		103⅝
50,000 do	106⅛	100	do		77
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, new iss.	105	260	N. Y. Cen. R.		122
100,000 do	103⅝	600	do		122⅛
100,000 do	103⅝	400	do		122⅝
85,000 U. S. 5s 5-20s, C.	103⅝	600	do		122⅝
100,000 do	103⅝	600	do		122⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s 5-20s C.	103⅝	1207	Erie R.		74⅛
5,000 do	103⅝	600	do	b30	74⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	103⅝	100	Erie R. Pf.		97
51,000 do	102⅞	200	do		75
97,000 do	102⅞	100	do	2d call	75⅛
60,500 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, new issue	104	200	do		76
101,000 do	104⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.		142
40,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40s. R.	102⅝	100	do		142⅛
18,000 Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s.		100	do		142⅜
1st ser.	103⅝	200	do		142⅝
2d ser.	103⅝	600	do		142⅝
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s. 3d series	103⅛	200	do	b10	142⅝
3,000 Mo. Co. H. & St.		200	Harlem R. R.		118
Jones' Issue	84	100	do		118⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	61⅜	300	do		118⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	60⅝	100	do		118⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97	100	do		118⅝
1,000 Erie 1st M.	102⅛	100	do		118⅝
1,000 Erie 3d M.	97⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.		93⅛
4,000 Mich. So. S.F.R.	97⅝	500	do	2d call	93⅛
2,000 C. & N.W. 1st M.	85⅝	600	do		93⅛
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	94	600	do		93⅜
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	86	200	Chi. & N. W. 2d call		69⅝
8,000 Gt. W. R. 2d M.	70	1906	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf		73
8,000 C. & R. I. & P.	103	100	do		72⅝
4,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100	100	do		73⅝
3,000 O. & M. 1st M.	87	300	do		73⅞
80 Fourth National	103⅛	51	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		102
30 do	103⅝	1800	Clev. & Tol.		102
15 do	103⅜	200	do	b10	102
5 Cent. National	102⅞	200	Chi. & R. I.		97
31 Ninth Nat. Bk.	103⅝	1400	do		96⅝
100 Canton Co	b10 49⅞	300	do		97
100 do	50	400	Mil. & St. Paul		49⅜
100 do	b10 50	600	do	b30	49⅜
100 do	50	200	do	2d call	49⅜
20 Penn. Coal Co	173	500	do		49⅜
300 West. U. Tel.	38	1000	do	b10	49⅜
100 do	38⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.		66
100 Quick. Min. Co.	247	100	do		66⅛
100 do	26	100	do		66⅛
100 do	2d call	285	do		66⅛
300 do	25	200	do	2d call	66⅜
100 Mar. Min. Pr.	14⅜	400	do		67⅛
200 do	14	600	do	b30	67⅛
100 do	14⅛	600	Tol. W. & W.		45
100 do	14⅜	300	do	b30	46⅛
415 Pacific M.	114	300	do		46⅜
2 0 do	114	100	N. J. Cen. R.		97⅛
50 do	114	100	Clev. & Pitts.		117⅛
200 do	114⅜	370	P., F. W. & C.		99⅝
200 Boston W. P.	21⅝	100	do		99⅝
100 do	2d call 22⅜	1500	O. & Miss. R.		31⅝
50 Adams ex. Co.	76⅜	60	do		31⅜
18 Wells Fargo Ex.	48⅜	50	do		31⅝
15 Mer. U. Ex.	50	50	do		31⅝
25 do	37⅜	100	do	b10	32
120 do	37⅝	503	do		32
26 N. Y. & N. H. R.	133				

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '68, R.	106	100	Wells, Fargo Ex.		48⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	109⅛	50	Mer. U. Ex.		37⅞
256,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67	108⅛	200	Erie Railroad		75⅛
72,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	106⅞	200	do		75⅜
25,000 U.S. 6s, 1-20s, C., '65	106⅞	200	do		75⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '65, new	106⅛	2000	Reading R.		94⅛
8,000 do	106⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.		108⅛
93,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New issue	105⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I.		87⅛
17,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅝	300	do		87⅜
165,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	103⅛	100	do	b4	87⅜
11,000 do 3d ser.	103⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts.		93⅝
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.	96⅜	2800	do		93⅝
5,000 Canton Co.	50⅛	1500	do	b10	93⅝
200 do	b30 50⅜	500	do	b3	93⅝
100 do	50⅜	800	do	b10	93⅝
100 Mar. Pf.	15	400	do	b10	93⅝
300 Pacific Mail	114	1500	do		93⅝
100 N. Y. Cen.	122⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.		73⅝
b3 do	122⅝	100	do		73⅝
300 do	122⅝	100	do	b10	73⅝
100 do	122⅝	100	do	b3	73⅝
100 do	122⅝	100	do	b10	73⅝
100 do	122⅝	100	do	b10	73⅝
200 Harlem R. R.	120	1600	Chic. & N. W. R.		69⅝
900 Reading R.	94⅜	300	do	b3	69⅝
200 do	94⅜	1300	do		69⅝
200 do	b30 94⅜	500	do	b3	69⅝
200 Mil. & St. Paul	49⅜	800	do		69⅝
600 do	49⅝	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.		73⅝
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅞	1500	do		73⅝
200 P., F. W. & Ch.	104⅝	600	do	b10	73⅝
200 do	104⅝	500	do	b30	73⅝
800 do	101	400	do	b10	73⅝
200 do	b10 101	3800	do		73⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cumberland Coal.	35⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	45⅜
200	Am. Ex.	39	100	do	45⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex.	37⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R. c	87⅛
1100	Quicksilver	25	100	do	87⅜
500	do	b3 25	3100	Clev. & Pitts.	b3 93⅛
300	Pacific Mail	114	200	do	93⅜
100	do	b10 114⅛	800	do	93⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	122⅜	500	do	b10 93⅜
800	do	122⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	101⅝
100	do	b10 122⅜	200	do	101⅝
300	do	122⅜	200	Ohio & Miss R.	31⅜
100	do	c 122⅜	100	do	b10 31⅜
2100	Erie R.	74⅜	100	do	c 31⅜
2200	do	b3 74⅜	400	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅜
300	do	b10 74⅜	200	do	b3 96⅜
3 0	do	b10 74⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.	69⅜
200	do	b30 74⅜	600	do	69⅜
800	do	c 74⅜	200	do	b3 69⅜
200	West U. Tel.	c 38	600	do	c 69⅜
500	Reading R.	b3 93⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅜
200	do	93⅜	400	do	72⅜
400	do	93⅜	200	do	c 72⅜
100	Tol. & W.	46	400	do	72⅜
100	M. & St. P. Pf.	c 66⅞	300	do	b10 72⅜
300	do	66	300	do	72⅜
100	do	66⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Canton Co.	s10 50	400	W. U. Tel.	38
100	do	50⅛	400	Reading R.	b3 94⅛
100	Cum. Coal.	36	1800	do	94⅜
200	Adams Ex.	76⅛	1500	do	94⅜
100	do	b3 76⅜	200	do	b10 94⅜
100	do	b10 76⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.	46⅛
200	Mer. U. Ex.	37⅝	100	do	46⅜
100	do	37⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	49⅛
200	Quick. Min.	25	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅜
200	do	25⅛	50	do	66⅜
100	do	25⅜	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅜
100	do	b30 26	100	do	66⅜
100	do	26	100	do	66⅜
100	do	26⅛	200	do	b3 67⅛
100	do	b10 26⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅜
300	do	26⅜	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅜
300	Mar. Min. Co.	15	600	do	31⅜
200	do	b3 15	600	M. S. & N. I.	87⅛
100	do	9	1200	do	87⅛
100	do	b3 14	100	Ill. Central R.	93⅜
300	do	14⅛	1100	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅜
600	Mar. Pref.	14⅜	200	do	93⅜
200	Pac. Mail	114⅜	400	do	c 93⅜
100	do	b10 114⅜	200	do	93⅜
1200	N. Y. Cen.	124⅛	400	do	b10 93⅜
200	do	b3 124⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	102
250	do	124⅛	100	do	b10 102
200	do	b10 124⅛	400	C., R. I. & P.	97⅛
200	do	c 124⅛	2300	do	97⅛
2600	Erie R.	75⅛	600	do	b10 97⅛
500	do	75⅛	900	do	97⅛
1200	do	b3 75⅛	500	do	b10 97⅛
100	do	s30 75⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. R.	69⅜
300	do	b30 75⅜	300	do	69⅜
800	do	c 75⅜	800	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	73
1500	Hud. Riv. R.	142⅜	2 0	do	c 73
400	do	142⅜	100	do	b10 72⅞
300	do	s10 142⅜	200	do	b3 73

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400	Canton Co.	b5 51	100	Mich. Cen.	108⅛
100	do	51⅛	320	Mich. S. & N. I.	b3 87⅞
300	do	b5 51⅜	800	do	87⅞
100	do	51⅜	200	do	b4 87⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex.	37⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅝
50	do	37⅜	2800	do	93⅝
200	Quicksilver	25⅞	800	do	b10 93⅝
100	do	b3 26⅛	1500	do	93⅝
600	Mariposa Prf.	15	400	do	b10 93⅝
100	Pacific Mail	114⅛	800	do	b3 93⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	38	600	do	s3 93⅝
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	124⅝	300	Clev. & Tol.	b10 102
300	do	b10 124⅝	400	do	102
1600	do	124⅜	300	do	b5 102
100	do	s30 124⅜	300	do	101⅞
2600	Erie R.	s10 124⅜	3600	Chic., R. I. & P.	97⅜
4200	Erie R.	75⅛	400	do	b10 97⅜
400	Hud. R. R.	142⅜	800	do	97⅜
100	do	142⅜	500	do	b10 97⅜
400	do	b30 142⅜	200	do	b10 97⅜
200	Harlem R. R.	120	1600	Chic. & N. W. R.	69⅜
900	Reading R.	94⅜	300	do	b3 69⅜
200	do	94⅜	1300	do	69⅜
200	do	b30 94⅜	500	do	b3 69⅜
200	Mil. & St. Paul	49⅜	800	do	69⅜
600	do	49⅜	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅞	1500	do	73⅛
200	P., F. W. & Ch.	104⅝	600	do	b10 73⅛
250	do	104⅝	500	do	b30 73⅛
800	do	101	400	do	b10 73⅛
200	do	b10 101	3800	do	73⅛

FRIDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day show an increasing strength in the up ward speculation inaugurated just before the New-Year. The sales were at 137¼@137⅛@137⅜@137½, the figure being 137¼ at the close of regular 'Change hours. The Cash Gold was reported less easy to-day, but the export demand for Saturday's steamers not large, beyond the California bar Gold delivered this morning. Bills on London were easy to-day at 109¾@110 ₱ cent. for 60 days and 110¼@110¾ for short sight. A fair business was done on London and also on the Continent at rates on Paris, &c., closely corresponding with 110 on London. The Treasury Office yesterday and to-day paid out $900,000 for Gold Interest and $800,000 additional on the Principal of the Loan of 1847-67.

Although a very large business is doing on the Stock Exchange in nearly all descriptions of Stocks, chiefly on speculation, and also in the Gold Room, there is marked ease in the offerings of Money at 6 ₱ cent., as well from private lenders as from many of the large Banks. The country balances of the latter are on the increase, notwithstanding it is reported that the Treasury at Washington has ordered most of its interior National Bank balances to the Sub-Treasury here.

The Public Funds continue active, and most of the Gold-bearing 5-20s and 6 ₱ cents of 1881 and 10-40s were higher by ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. than yesterday, and the business at the Exchange more than doubled. The bidding, as revised at the close of the day, leaves 5-20s of 1862, 108¾@⅞; 5-20s of 1865, May and November, 106⅛; January and July, 105⅞; and 1867s, January and July, 105¼@⅜ ₱ cent.; the 1881s are 109⅛, and the 10-40s 102¾ ₱ cent. The State Bonds are ½ better on Tennessees and steady on Missouris.

In the Railway speculation, Erie fairly passed 75 ₱ cent. for the first time since last Summer, and sold at 76@76⅛@76¾ between 8 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. The largest rise of the day was on the Vanderbilt Roads, New-York Central selling at 125, Hudson at 144, and Harlem at 119 ₱ cent. As some interest has been expressed to see the figures of the revised values of these three lines as they may hereafter appear under a single management, which we published some weeks ago, we reproduce them as follows:

Present Capital of the Central	$28,537,000
Bonds Convertible, not yet Converted	463,000
Together	$28,990,000
A Scrip Dividend of 33⅓ ₱ cent	9,663,000
Enlarged Capital	$38,653,000
Bonds Outstanding, Jan. 1, 1868	11,347,000
Total Revised Value of Road, &c	$50,000,000
Present Capital of the Hudson	$14,000,000
Available for Scrip Dividend	6,000,000
Enlarged Capital	$20,000,000
Bonds Outstanding, Jan. 1, 1868	5,000,000
Total Revised Value of Road, &c	$25,000,000
Present Capital of Harlem	$6,800,000
Available for Scrip Dividend	3,200,000
Enlarged Capital	$10,000,000
Bonds Outstanding, Jan. 1, 1868	5,000,000
Total Revised Value of Road, &c	$15,000,000

Net Income of the Hudson, $2,500,000 per annum, would give:	
Ten ₱ cent. on above Capital	$2,000,000
Interest on Bonds	350,000
And leave for contingencies	150,000
Total	$2,500,000
Net income of the Harlem, $1,500,000 per annum, would give:	
Ten ₱ cent. on Capital	$1,000,000
Interest on Bonds	350,000
And leave for contingencies	150,000
Total	$1,500,000
Estimased for New-York Central:	
Ten ₱ cent. on Capital	$3,865,000
Interest on Sinking Funds	1,000,000
And leave for contingencies	1,135.000
Total	$6,000,000

NOTE.—Nearly the entire Debt of the Central is on *six per cent.* Interest, but with Sinking Funds attached to the Principal Loans or Certificates of 1853, $6,486,954, and of 1864, $2,725,000.

The Western Roads were bought and sold in very large amounts throughout the list, and generally at further advanced prices from yesterday, and Reading was also higher. The two Northwest stocks made the smallest upward progress, while St. Paul, Toledo and Wabash, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Rock Island were all higher, and Michigan Southern firm. In the Miscellaneous Shares, the Quicksilver Company made a large additional advance on an active demand; Canton was also higher and Pacific Mail firm. The Express Stocks attract rather more attention, while the Western Telegraph is, for the moment, stationary.

After the late Boards broke up the excitement continued in the Long Room, and the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. Gold steady at 137½@⅝.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	102⅞	Missouris	100	99⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	103¾	104

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. IL TROVATORE. Characters by Mme. Anna de la Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signor Massimilliani, Signor Orlandini. Conductor Signor Nicolao.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FAUST. Characters by Mr. William Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mrs. J. A. Arnold, Miss C. Richings.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT and LA CORDE SENSIBLE. Characters by Mlle. Reliez, Mme. Larmet, &c.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Marie Antoinette.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THEO. THOMAS' THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE. SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A prominent Fenian named LENNOX, was arrested in Dublin yesterday, and it is claimed that he was the leader of the outbreak which occurred at Tallaght last Spring. Mr. PIGGOTT, editor of the *Irishman* in Dublin, who was charged with publishing libelous and seditious articles, has been examined and held for trial. All the clerks in the telegraph office at Belfast have been arrested, charged with being Fenians. BURKE, CASEY, SHAW and MULLANY, the Fenians arrested in London, were examined on Thursday, and committed to Warwick Jail.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday received back from the House for signature the bill providing that distilled spirits shall not be withdrawn from bond until the tax is paid. It was signed and sent to the President. Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill, which was ordered printed, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the consideration of the national indebtedness into bonds of long date, bearing not more than three and a half per cent. interest, principal and interest payable in gold, and secured against State taxation. The bill to prevent further contraction of the currency came up, and was discussed at length, but no decision was reached when the Senate went into Executive session, and soon adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted directing the Postmaster-General to report his reasons for discontinuing the midnight mail between Washington and New-York, and whether it was necessary to resume it. A lengthy debate ensued upon the joint resolution relative to the appiontment of a commission to examine and report upon whisky meters. The resolution was finally passed. The report of the Committee on Elections, declaring that LYMAN S. TRIMBLE is entitled to a seat as representative from the first Congressional district of Kentucky, was debated and finally adopted, after which Mr. TRIMBLE took the oath of office. His seat was contested by Mr. G. G. SYMES. Several resolutions were introduced and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent a letter to the Senate showing what amount of United States bonds have been issued to the various Pacific Railroads. The figures are as follows: Union Pacific, $8,160,000; Union Pacific, Eastern Division, $4,880,000; Western Pacific, $320,000; Atchison and Pike's Peak branch, $640,000; Union Pacific Central branch, $640,000; Central Pacific, $6,074,000. Interest to the amount of $853,868 has been paid on these bonds. The transportation account of these various roads is $367,000; nine-tenths of the amount was for army transportation.

In the Maryland Legislature on Thursday, the House Committee on the Colored Population was instructed to report a bill for the regulation and enforcement of contracts of hire or other dealings entered into between the white citizens and negroes of that State. Also, to introduce a bill to require the different railroads to furnish separate cars for the colored people.

Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation calling in for payment bonds of the State to the amount of $500,000. The proclamation covers all outstanding canal bonds due in 1860, both registered and unregistered, and their payment will relieve the canal of the lien upon it for all outstanding past due bonds.

A meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas was held at Topeka, on Thursday, when Gen. BLUNT and Capt. MOOREHOUSE were chosen delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The Encampment then resolved itself into a mass meeting, and declared for Gen. GRANT for President.

The Republican Union State Convention, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention in Chicago, is to be held in Syracuse on Wednesday, Feb. 5. Each Assembly District is entitled to three delegates.

The Board appointed by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER to investigate the charge against Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., of preaching in New-Brunswick contrary to canonical law, preferred by Rev. Drs. STUBBS and BOGGS, of that city, met in the Sunday-school room of St. Peter's Church yesterday. Rev. Dr. BEACH presided. The presentors and the respondent, accompanied by counsel, were in attendance, but nothing of importance was done save the reading of the charge and the specifications. The Board will again meet Feb. 10.

The case of PHIPPS and others *vs.* JAMES K. PLACE was on argument yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, before Judges BARNARD, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND. It came up on an appeal from the decision of Judge VAN VORST, of the Common Pleas. The points of law involved were argued at length by Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH for Mr. PLACE, and Mr. PIERREPONT for the plaintiffs, PHIPPS & Co. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The examination in the case of COURTLANDT PALMER, against Mrs. HARDIE, for alleged perjury, was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Tombs, before Justice DOWLING. Nothing further was elicited to break down the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. EDMONDS. Further hearing was adjourned to Monday, 10 A. M.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday BENJAMIN YERKES was convicted of larceny, and remanded for sentence. ROBERT JOHNSON, the forger, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, with a fine of $200. MICHAEL DIVINE was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years for grand larceny.

In the United States Court, Eastern District, yesterday afternoon, Mr. BELL, the counsel for JOHN C. BRAINE, who is charged with piracy in seizing the steamer *Chesapeake*, moved that the prisoner be admitted to bail. Judge BENEDICT denied the motion, and fixed the 27th inst. as the day of trial.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Miss CATHARINE GIBBONS, who committed suicide on Thursday, at her residence, No. 157 West Twentieth-street. The act was the result of aberration, caused by religious excitement.

An effort was made yesterday morning to issue a call for a meeting of the Board of Aldermen the same afternoon, but for want of a sufficient number of signatures the call could not be issued.

Supervisor JOSEPH B. TAYLOR died yesterday morning at his residence in this City, after a short illness.

Cotton was decidedly more active yesterday, at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb. Breadstuffs were generally quiet and lower. Provisions were in moderate demand. Lard, Bacon and Dressed Hogs were quoted firmer. Groceries and Petroleum were quiet. The freight market was again rather brisker and firmer.

In the line of family marketing, the changes of the week, as regards prices, have not been many or important. Dealers generally report a very slow trade in all articles. Meats, Poultry and Vegetables are in fair supply. Fish scarce.

Disorganization, Not Reconstruction.

Doubt no longer hangs over the purposes of the extremists. The conferences with Mr. STEVENS, the resolutions of Messrs. UPSON and BOUTWELL in the House, and the more specific proposition of Mr. NORTON in the Senate, all point to the same result. The Reconstruction law is not to be allowed to run its course. It is to be stopped on the plea that its working is not according to Radical notions. The whole question is to be reopened, and the confusion that exists in the South is to be "worse confounded," in order that early and peaceful restoration may be rendered impossible. Instead of reconstruction, we are to have disorganization.

There is agreement, too, as to the process through which this end shall be reached. The existing civil Governments, though in the eye of the law provisional, are alleged to be an obstacle which can be no further tolerated. It is not enough that they are powerless before the law. They must be uprooted and destroyed as strongholds of the enemy. The District Commanders are also in the way. They are guilty of the crime of allowing the civil authority to fulfil its mission, when not in conflict with the Reconstruction acts. For this offence they are to be shorn of power, and the full responsibility of military administration is to be placed upon the General-in-Chief.

The allegations put forward in support of the proposed changes amount, substantially, to the charge that the Provisional Governments, with the connivance if not the help of the military commanders, impede and defeat reconstruction. How or where does not clearly appear. Left to themselves, it is at least probable that their influence would have been injurious; but under military restraint they have been impotent. With the exception of Texas, we know of no State which at this moment stands in an attitude of hostility to the law. Indeed, the impression produced by a review of the action of the Southern Governments since its enactment is favorable to their moderation and good sense. They could scarcely be expected to embark zealously in a work which began by degrading them; but they have, nevertheless, yielded to military dictation promptly, if not always with a good grace. As for the Commanding Generals, what have they done to justify Senator MORTON's sweeping accusations? POPE's successor has not had time to be mischievous, nor is there any reason for believing that he intends to be otherwise than faithful to his trust. Certainly, his communications to the Georgia Convention have been friendly and satisfactory. Against the successor of SICKLES no very serious complaint has been urged; and SCHOFIELD stands well with all parties. HANCOCK alone has provoked hostile criticism, and his order of the 1st instant is singled out in the Senate for special condemnation. His leniency may have been misplaced in Texas; an occurrence reported yesterday looks like an abuse of his forbearance which should not be suffered to occur again. But the particular order cited by Mr. MORTON, and the general tendency of his administration, are creditable to his judgment. They show that while firm in the enforcement of the law, he leaves the local civil authority to operate unimpeded in the matters to which it properly relates. Mr. MORTON stigmatizes this as a "recognition of the right of the State Governments, in defiance of the declaration of Congress that they are illegal and unauthorized." But it is nothing of the sort. Congress allowed the State Governments to continue in a provisional capacity expressly to perform the functions with which HANCOCK declines to interfere. If these functions were perverted to uses at variance with reconstruction, military interference would be a duty, but there has been no attempt to show that this is the case.

We conclude, then, that the crusade now set on foot against the present plan of reconstruction is the product of a determination to keep the Southern question open for the purposes of Radical agitators. They do not want any settlement of the question, just now. And they will allow of none which does not in all respects come up to their standard. In this spirit they virtually brand the existing law as a failure, and propose to supersede it by a scheme which will plunge the South into chaos. Its condition is already bad enough, with whites and blacks separated, and the power of framing the organic law vested in the hands of the former. It will be infinitely worse, however, if the project of the Boutwells and Mortons of Congress receive the approval of that body. For from that moment the entire law-making power, as well as the entire civil administration of the States, will be controlled by the members of the Conventions. A race but just emerged from bondage, ignorant and semi-barbarous, will have the filling of every local office, from the Executive downward. Governor, judges, sheriffs and all the functionaries of civil rule will be the nominees of the Conventions, which again will be duped and guided by the knaves and adventurers who pull the wires. A more appalling aspect it is not possible to imagine, or one which more effectually extinguishes the hope of peacefully and permanently restoring the South to the Union.

We have supported the Congressional policy of reconstruction under a conviction that, with all its faults, it opened the way to a reunited republic. We have preferred a harsh and in some respects unwise and unjust reconstruction, to the continued exclusion of the South from the Union. We have felt that the supervisory power retained by Congress afforded an opportunity for correcting the errors and moderating the excesses of the Conventions; and that, after restoration, the South might look for more considerate treatment, if not for actual magnanimity. But these endeavors to reopen the subject and to start afresh by plunging the South into positive anarchy, prove the futility of all reasonable expectations, and the wildness and folly, if not the political dishonesty, of those who are engaged in the work. If they succeed, reconstruction will be postponed indefinitely. Disorganization will be the order of the day. And no man will venture to predict when or how it will end.

In a party sense, the movement is destructive. Reconstruction has put the Republican Party on its trial, and the verdict must be against it, if, after two years' experimentalizing, it confesses itself no nearer success than when it started. The country has sustained it, so far, under a belief that it would quickly and safely restore the integrity of the Union. With what propriety or confidence, with what justice or decency, will it be possible to ask for further support, if the toils and devices of two years are declared by their authors an ignominous failure? What reliance can be placed on the capacity—what trust in the judgment—of Republican statesmanship, if it thus repudiate its own handiwork?

Napoleon and Bismarck—The New Assurance of Peace.

NAPOLEON's great antagonist, BISMARCK, has now backed up the pacific assurances which the former has constantly been making during the last eighteen months, or since the close of the Prusso-Austrian war. In a speech delivered on Wednesday night in Berlin, BISMARCK reviewed the present political situation in Europe, remarking that war with France this year was a *phantom*, and urging his hearers to dismiss all fears in the matter. The cable adds that his words were listened to with profound attention; and, if they are fairly represented in our brief report, they well might be. For, if NAPOLEON and BISMARCK have resolved to maintain the peace of Europe, then, though affairs have looked very menacing and warlike of late, and though several disturbing questions are in very critical stages, there is little danger of the great Continental Powers being involved in any such general contest as has recently appeared imminent.

NAPOLEON's pacific announcements from time to time have not been believed in. He has reiterated them so often that they seemed utterly unworthy of credence. He has declared again and again that peace was certain and assured, and that its continuance could not possibly be questioned. When France was irritated at Prussian successes, he hastened to proclaim that the peace would not be broken; immediately after the Luxemburg quarrel, he repeated his pacific assurances; immediately after the disturbing interview with the Kaiser, he declared in three speeches that peace was positively established; immediately before the recent quarrel with Italy, he asserted that the peaceful guarantees had obtained additional securities; and now, before the Italian difficulty can be said to be settled, he has announced in his New-Year's speech the assurance of the peace being maintained. Though these never-ending assurances of peace have been given by his own mouth, by his ministerial mouthpieces, by his foreign representatives, and by his official journals, Europe has given them very little credence. People remembered the Emperor's antecedents and the duplicity of his character; their suspicion of his motives gave them doubts of his veracity; and they noticed the contradiction between his pacific declarations and his active warlike preparations. As a consequence, even while listening to these Napoleonic announcements, people have constantly stood watching for the outbreak of a war in which he should be one of the principals, if not the actual instigator.

But BISMARCK's declarations put those of the Emperor in a new light, and give a brighter coloring to the beclouded prospects of Europe. They clear away a hundred difficulties at once; and if their sincerity is unquestioned, give a new point of departure to all the Cabinets, from St. Petersburgh and Vienna to Rome and Florence. Peace between NAPOLEON and BISMARCK during the year not only postpones the outbreak of the Franco-German dispute, but puts the Italian question out of the way, and prevents the likelihood of the Eastern question becoming formidable. In the meantime NAPOLEON is pushing on the reorganization of the French army, which doubles its effective strength.

The Constitutional Amendments—Democratic Tactics.

The *World* counsels the New-Jersey Legislature to "rescind the ratification of the pending Constitutional Amendment, passed at its last session;" and a similer step is recommended to every State Legislature in which the Democrats have regained control. The reason assigned for the recommendation is, that by defeating the amendment, the Democrats "can block the Republican game of reconstruction;" in confirmation of which our contemporary appeals to the provision of the reconstruction act which makes the representation of the South in Congress contingent upon the constitutional efficacy of the amendment. "By the very terms of the Reconstruction act," the *World* remarks, "the negro governments will be excluded, unless the pending amendment shall be ratified."

The suggestion does not strike us as profound. It might be effective as against the amendment, but as a means of defeating the Reconstruction law it is hardly worthy of notice. What though the law now makes the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment a condition-precedent of admission? Cannot the law be altered? The party that enacted it is still in power, and will be able to repeal the provision specified by the *World*, if it be an impediment to the readmission otherwise qualified. Is it supposed that Congress would allow itself to be baulked by a condition which it could quickly set aside? If not, what becomes of the *World's* magnificent discovery?

The proposal, however, serves one purpose, not creditable to the Democratic judgment. It evinces a purpose to concede nothing, to acquiesce in nothing, but stubbornly to resist reconstruction at every stage. Mr. JEREMIAH BLACK and Mr. STANBERY, at the 8th of January dinner, revealed this disposition broadly. Both talked in a strain which sounds like endless strife in regard to reconstruction. The *World*, forgetting its recent advocacy of moderation and mutual concession, takes up the same song, and urges the adoption of the same destructive policy. The radical extremists have, therefore, their counterpart in the Democracy. On both sides, partisanship fills the place of patriotism, and helps to keep alive the contest which both pretend to deplore.

The Proposed Iron-clad Trade.

To raise funds for buying up all the real estate of other nations, Congress is evidently bent on selling the spare personal estate of our own. It has begun with the iron-clads—the "old junk" of the country. Dealers in odds and ends and scraps and "notions," will please take notice. Let the buyers and vendors of cast-off wares, and the Chatham-streets of all creation prepare to bid in our market, and to "give a good price;"—for we propose to put off our war-armor, and sell it for what it will fetch.

Mr. PIKE's joint resolution, and the House debate which ensued, both leave it a little uncertain what iron-clads it is designed to sell. If the fifty-four vessels the Navy Department has marked out for this purpose are made up of such craft as the "light-drafts," we hope they will be sold with great dispatch, and with no trade lost by haggling over the price. If the list includes any of the really useful iron-clads, much as we dislike to look askance on any Congressional scheme of economy, we should doubt the wisdom of this. In the latter case, the nations who come to buy will take the best of the fifty-four iron-clads, and leave the residue to us—a fleet worthless for defence, and valuable only at so many cents a pound, as old iron for the dross-heap.

However, it is an easy matter to catalogue what iron-clads we have got to sell and what we ought to keep. Of these latter, first, there is the *Passaic* class of monitors—seven or eight of these; next the *Canonicus* class—seven or eight of these; thirdly, the *Monadnock* class—four of these; finally, the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, of which the former is completed, but the latter not half done. These constitute the entire available iron-clad navy on which we rely to defend ourselves from incursions of foreign iron-clads upon our Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf seaboards, and perhaps to attack an enemy in turn.

Now, with our enormous coast-line, and in view of the fact that the army is properly kept at the lowest point, since we stand always on the defensive, it will be seen that this is by no means an extravagant number of iron-clads for our necessities. It was urged, indeed, in the House debate, that "there were a number of iron-clads on the stocks which could be completed in a very short time." The total of iron-clads on the stocks is four vessels of the *Kalamazoo* class—to which, doubtless, Mr. PIKE refers. By driving work, these vessels might be got ready for service at soonest in six or eight months. If, in the meanwhile, we should get rid of some of the best of the others just named, we would suggest that it be done only under a good guarantee that any Power which gets into trouble with us will courteously wait six or eight months, till we can finish the *Kalamazoo* class, before declaring war.

But all the rest of the monitors—excepting a few Mississippi iron-clads—ought to be sold out, if anybody will take them. They consist in good part of the so-called "light drafts"—those amazing specimens of constructional stupidity. There are twenty of these crazy affairs on our hands; and if Mr. PIKE's resolution will help us to dispose of them for more than they would bring when broken into portable fragments under the trip-hammer, by all means let them be sold. South America would be a better market for these, we fancy, than Europe. We must conclude, of course, that the Navy Department is only going to sell those vessels which are of no use to us. If this be so, it is a very good plan. We shall get rid of a mass of rusting and rotting old truck, which adds number without strength to our navy, and by swelling the nominal list of vessels, blinds people to the need of having a few such floating batteries and naval engines of war as will be of avail. Who bids for the iron-clads? We will not quarrel about trifles in the price.

The Pope's Allocution.

The allocution which the Pope addressed to the Secret Consistory held on the 20th of December, and which is now published, consists entirely of laudations of those who saved him from overthrow at the hands of the Garibaldians. He alleges that "Satan, his satellites and his children, continue to let loose their fury in the most horrible manner against our Divine religion, against us, and against the chair of St. Peter, oppressing and tormenting the populations of most unhappy Italy." But, at the same time, to thwart these Satanic machinations, the Catholic populations and the Catholic Governments have rushed to his aid. He eulogizes NAPOLEON by saying that "the most serene and most powerful Emperor of the French, considering our most serious perils, sent his valiant troops, who, with their most excellent leaders, were glad to aid, with all joy and zeal, our army, especially in the combats of Mentana and Monte Rotondo, to fight bravely by their side and to face death to the glory of their high fame." He also refers to the recent debate and decision concerning Rome in the Legislative Chambers of France, by saying that "the cause of our temporal power has, in the French Senate and in the Corps Legislatif, just been splendidly and magnificently defended, almost with unanimous votes and with the applause of all good men." To all prelates, all writers, all orators and all soldiers, (including those of the Pontifical army,) who have stepped forward in the hour of peril to defend him against Satan, he offers high-sounding thanks; and he invokes at the same time the aid of St. Peter, St. Paul and all the saints, together with the Virgin Mary, to secure his safety in the dangers of the future.

The Pope has, for the time being, got out of the troubles which have menaced him during the whole of the past year. The French army has planted itself at Civita Vecchia for his protection against both GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMMANUEL. The Emperor's Government have officially declared that this army will be retained there just as long as the Pope's temporal authority is imperilled by any enemy. And in this policy the Emperor has a more vigorous support from his Legislature and from the French nation at large than he has before had for any of his foreign ventures. There were some Liberal members of the Corps Legislatif, who, in the debate a few weeks ago, opposed the Roman intervention; but their eloquence carried little weight with it, while M. THIERS bore over to the Emperor's side several members of the Conservative Opposition, who are rarely found in support of Napoleonism. As long as France remains at peace with Prussia, she will have not the slightest difficulty in keeping the Italians out of Rome, and at this moment the prospects of a continuance of peace are again unexpectedly revived.

MINOR TOPICS.

The debate in the House on Thursday may have been, as the reporters say it was, both "animated and interesting," but we cannot think it either creditable to Congress or very useful to the country. There is probably some ground for Gen. LOGAN's denunciations of fraud and corruption among collectors and assessors of internal revenue; but it was very clear that his main object in making them was to denounce the President and Secretary of the Treasury. He overdid the matter very decidedly, as men of his temper are very apt to do. When he charged the Secretary with keeping men in office whom he knew to be corrupt, he simply said what nobody will believe or give him credit for believing. We have very little hope of reform in the civil service so long as the tone and general tenor of debate on the subject are so thoroughly partisan and personal.

Mr. BERGH and his associates would do a good thing by taking in hand some of the shopkeepers and other people, who are in the habit of throwing plates, broken pitchers, and cast-off earthen-ware in general, into thoroughfares where their sharp fragments make bad work with the hoofs and hocks of horses. Some of the passers in Nassau-street, yesterday, saw a very shameful case of such crockery-smashing in the middle of that street; and a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," could hardly render better service to qradrupeds than by checking this culpable carelessness, either legally or by calling public attention to some marked example of it through the papers.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill prohibiting the removal of whisky from bonded warehouses until the tax has been made. This is a useful reform. It will check, if it cannot stop, the enormous evasions of the whisky tax which have been greatly aided by the permission given to transport whisky from one warehouse to another—even if they were hundreds of miles apart—without payment of the tax. Thousands of barrels came to this City from Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western cities "under bond,"—but by the time they arrived they either had been branded or spirited away in some other shape.

FERNANDO WOOD's resolution in favor of intercession in behalf of American citizens now imprisoned by Great Britain, was passed yesterday, after undergoing a good deal of reconstruction. It certainly needed it. Mr. SEWARD's arrangements for the purchase of England not being yet completed, it is difficult to understand how the President could have "interposed his official authority" to effect the release of any Fenian prisoners. Again, the application of the term "raiders" to his clients was scarcely calculated to place them in the most favorable light. The word is not to be found in Webster, but Mr. BROOKS, who really ought to publish a dictionary, defined it, with admirable precision and Johnsonian rythm, to mean "a predatory incursionist into another country." "Incursionist," by the way, is not in Webster, but it will be in Brooks. In any case, calling a man a "raider" is a left-handed way of proving his innocence.

The news from the Abyssinian expedition, received by the last English mails, is anything but encouraging. It was feared that in spite of the long preparations of the Government, the whole season would be lost in idling on the coast. The correspondents of the London journals, who may be supposed to write under some reserve, represent the condition of the troops as deplorable. There were not steamers enough at the landing to condense water for the men and animals. The horses were dying of a disease more fatal than the cattle plague. The camels and mules were perishing for want of care and food. The men were lazy and mutinous. The land near the coast is a parched desert, the heat 100 to 130°, with clouds of flies and dust. With every disposition to put the best face upon it, the correspondents give accounts which are far from encouraging. Mr. RUSSELL says the six months' provisions required will take six years, at present rate of progress, to accumulate. It takes 14,000 mules to supply 3,000 horses, and then more mules to supply these. What is to become of the camels and elephants? But as the animals are dying fast, they must be renewed. There seems a real danger that the army, if it leave the coast, will perish of hunger. In short, it looks as though the country round Ansley Bay were to become the scene of blunders and sufferings as great as those that were the disgrace of the British military authorities in the Crimea.

Senator HOWARD is exceedingly indignant at a couple of unprincipled newspaper reporters, for publishing an abstract of his report in the STANTON case, after they had pledged him it should not be published without his permission. Their conduct in violating their word was disgraceful enough, though it need not have been brought before the Senate, except by way of exculpating the conduct of Senator HOWARD in showing it to these gentry before it was reported from the Committee. He was himself at fault in the first instance; but still the unprincipled reporters deserved his castigation.

The Japanese are a very social and flexible sort of people, and in this respect they present a favorable contrast to the Chinese, who seem to bring with them from their paragon of an empire a great amount of *morgue* and mental reserve. A company of the former, dressed in full Hakodadi rig, went to see Mayor HOFFMAN in his office a day or two ago, and, bending their heads in the Oriental way, offered him the compliments of the season in the Western mode. They then presented him with a sword, a great symbol of Japanese authority—as it is, indeed, of every other national authority in a great measure. In return His Honor gave them his photograph. The Japanese now made a fresh offering of some curious fans, leaving the courteous Mayor rathered puzzled what to bestow in return. But, without losing his gravity or presence of mind, he took up a pamphlet copy of his late message and handed it to them; and this, they say, brought the interview to a hasty close; for the Japs reciprocated no further, but went away; reminding us of the dispersion of that Celestial crowd of persons who, in BYRON's "Vision of Judgment," take to their heels, the moment the poet laureate pulls out his epic and prepares to read it.

NAPOLEON III., who has a sort of dynastic affectation of resembling AUGUSTUS, who came after the first CÆSAR, is certainly like him in the purpose of improving his capital, architecturally. OCTAVIUS found Rome constructed of brick, and he left it built of marble. In the last fifteen years the French Emperor has demolished about 21,601 houses in Paris, and ordered the erection of over 86,944 houses in a better and more elegant style. Last year, 2,325 houses (containing 14,287 family apartments) were demolished; and 3,809, containing 23,753 such apartments, built instead of them—mostly for people of the middle classes, and between the boulevards and the fortifications. There are some free and uneasy parts of the world where a little architectural despotism of that sort, for a few years, would be a great godsend. At the same time, the natural ornaments of Paris are not neglected. The trees of the city, to the number of 150,000—consisting of elms, (the most numerous,) horse-chestnuts, maples, lindens, acacias and ailanthuses—are taken care of, and renewed whenever they are destroyed by accident or age. The Emperor's favorite *mot* in this regard would seem to be—reversing or modifying that applied to Naples—"See Paris and live!"

The citizens of London are about to have a new institution of a rare and valuable kind—namely, a People's Museum of Art and Science. The original designer of this blessing for the Anglo-Saxons is Mr. ANTONIO BRADY—one who, at this distance, has the seeming of a downright Irish Celt—or *would* have, if he had not the air of a Garibaldian, in an almost equal degree—the fancy in this matter being, of course, guided by this excellent gentleman's name. At any rate, Mr. BRADY has done a noble and memorable thing in designing and urging forward such a beneficent work. He induced three wealthy citizens to purchase a site in the eastern part of London, and then by another effort succeeded in procuring from Parliament a bill sanctioning the enterprise. The journals all speak well of it, and the *Athenæum* says it is to be a sort of educational establishment like the South Kensington Museum, and will be named the East London Museum of Art and Science. At the same time, the people of the West End are trying to get up another Museum, to be filled and furnished from the overflowing contents of the existing British Museum, the site of which is in the centre of the city. The Londoners do not find centralization a very convenient thing, and wish for a more popular distribution of the benefits intended by a great museum. Under the impulse of the recent political reform in England, the people are beginning to think a little more brightly and independently; and their notions in the intellectual way take the shape of Free Reading-rooms and Free Museums of Art and Science. London was always miserably destitute of such things. But her people are now making a change which will go far to redeem the city from its old disgrace.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.—The second performance of Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH's company took place last evening, and attracted an excellent and fashionable audience. It was not equal—the attendance—to the opening night; nor could it be expected, considering the weather, which was in every way unpropitious. The opera was "Norma,"—a work which can only be revived under circumstances of extraordinary interest. Mme. LA GRANGE made one of her earliest successes in this opera, and her repetion of the rôle of the Druidess naturally commanded attention. It won it again last night on its merits. Mme. LA GRANGE is unquestionably the best artistic *Norma* we have had in this country. Her conception of the part is intense, and her rendering of the music is perfect. Mlle. MCCULLOCH has a fresh and beautiful voice, and displays an intelligence which, with practice, will undoubtedly lead her to a high position in art. But she sung frequently out of tune, and indeed marred the effect of the duet of the last act by doing so. In the slow movement, however, she revealed the purity and great natural gifts which she undoubtedly possesses.

The other artists were equal to their parts; and the chorus and orchestra were sufficient.

To-day, at the *matinée*, "Il Trovatore"—the opening success of the season—will be repeated.

SYMPHONIE SOIREE.—To-night Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gives his third symphonie soiree. The programme is one of the best ever presented to a musical public. The artists are Miss BALOGH and Mr. S. B. MILLS.

Reappearance of Lester Wallack.

Everybody will be delighted to know that J. LESTER WALLACK reappears on the stage of his own theatre next week,—opening on Monday night a class of performances which have always been great favorites at this theatre, and in a line of character in which he has no living equal. While Mr. WALLACK provides with excellent taste and lavish liberality a professional company of unrivaled merit, he plays but seldom himself, and his reappearance is always a marked and most welcome incident. He will receive a hearty and enthusiastic greeting.

The French Theatre—Madame Ristori in Marie Antoinette.

Last evening Madame RISTORI played *Marie Antoinette* before a crowded and enthusiastic audience. She will make her last appearance in this character, one of the greatest in her *reportoire*, in New-York, at the *matinée* this afternoon. Next week she will appear in "Elizabeth" and "Norma."

OBITUARY.

Col. George F. Noyes.

On Thursday last, Jan. 9, died at his residence in this City, GEORGE F. NOYES, Esq., a prominent citizen and the personal favorite of hundreds of our best known men. He was just elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club, and had been for a long time the counsel of the Citizens' Association. He was born in Maine, his father having been member of Congress from Eastport; on account of delicate health he was originally sent to Alexandria, Virginia, to school: afterwards he entered and graduated at Bowdoin College. He commenced the practice of the law in Boston, but in 1849 went to California. There he established with Mr. JAMES, the largest law business of the State, and absorbed almost all the professional honors and emoluments (and those were great,) to be gained there at that time. At the outbreak of the rebellion, at the solicitation of Gen. DOUBLEDAY, he joined that officer's staff, and afterwards joined the staff of Gen. WADSWORTH. Being a man of great personal courage and restless ambition he took a prominent part in the conflicts. At the conclusion of the war he settled in New-York, and resolved to devote himself again to the legal profession. He formed a copartnership with Mr. J. F. DALY, the Attorney of the Citizens' Association, and immediately became engaged in the most prominent political cases lately before our courts. A brilliant prospect was opening before him, which he had all the energy and ability to realize. He had hosts of warm friends, among whom he was known as a most remarkable example of scrupulous honor. His domestic life was rendered felicitous by a most amiable wife, and four young and interesting children. A man of impulse, his impulses were always for the good; at the time of the great fire in Portland in 1866, he spent weeks in incessant labor as one of the Committee to collect funds and expend them for the relief of the sufferers. As a public and private man he is greatly missed, and will be sincerely regretted. The funeral services will take place on Monday next at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 33 East Thirty-first-street. His remains will be transported to Portland for interment.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 10.

There has been much talk and many rumors within the past few days relative to an expected decision of the Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. A careful inquiry into all the facts authorizes the statement that no such decision need be anticipated for some time to come. But the statement concerning the *status* of the Court on this question derives considerable significance in the light of recent developments. It will be remembered that last Summer the Court decided adversely in the SHARKEY injunction case, and announced that the opinion at length would be given thereafter. Chief-Justice CHASE wrote the opinion denying the prayer of the petitioner, basing its rejection on the broad ground of an affirmation of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. On consultation the Judges declined to accept this ground for the rejection of the petition, by a vote of three in favor to five against. And then it was agreed that the petition should be rejected on the legal grounds which were given in the Georgia case, want of original jurisdiction, and this is I believe a correct statement of the case. The constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts was not directly involved in the Sharkey case, but Chief-Justice CHASE sought to settle the question at once, by affirming their validity, with the result above stated. There is a case now on the docket of the Supreme Court which does involve directly the constitutionality of these laws. It is that of MCCARDLE, of Mississippi, arrested by Gen. ORD, who appeals on a refusal to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. This case is No. 320, and if it takes its regular order, is not likely to be reached for a year or two. Mr. BLACK has entered a motion to have it brought forward and heard at an early day. The Court has not yet heard this motion, and there is not much probability of its being granted when it is heard. That position of the Supreme Court on the reconstruction question excites much concern in Congress is evident from the fact that the House Judiciary Committee to-day, in considering the Senate bill fixing five as the quorum of the Supreme Court, amended it by adding a new provision that in any decision involving any constitutional question, two-thirds of the whole Court must concur to make it of force and effect. It was expected to introduce and pass this bill in the House to-day, but there was no opportunity therefor. It will be pushed through at an early day in anticipation of an event indicated above.

SENATOR HOWARD AND THE CORRESPONDENTS.

Senator HOWARD created considerable of a sensation in the Senate to-day, particularly in the reporters' gallery, by rising to a personal explanation, giving the details of the premature publication of his report on the Stanton case, and then denouncing, by name, the correspondents of the severa evening papers who violated their solemn pledges given to him when they obtained his report. It is to be hoped that this public exposure will have the effect of putting a stop to the dishonorable practice, latterly too prevalent with some correspondents, of seeking the confidence of public officers, and giving them their solemn pledges only to violate them at the first opportunity. It is to be hoped, also, that it will teach public officers whom to trust, and the necessity of making the same distinctions in journalism that they would make in regard to any other profession.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

The Senate devoted nearly the whole of to-day again on the Anti-Contraction bill. No final conclusion was reached. Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment declaring in effect that there should be no further inflation of the currency by the reissue of greenbacks, was lost by 17 to 30.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM KENTUCKY.

The House spent nearly the entire day on the contested election case of SEMMES *vs.* TRIMBLE, from Kentucky. SEMMES was allowed over two hours to be heard, and then the House adopted the report of the Committee and admitted TRIMBLE. This disposes of all the Kentucky cases but two.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The Indian Peace Commissioners, at their interview with the President for the purpose of presenting their report, suggested to him the propriety of recommending to Congress to appoint a Board of Commissioners, with powers similar to their own, to visit Arizona and the neighboring region for the purpose of making peace with the Indians thereabouts, and a second commission to visit Oregon, Idaho and Washington Territory for a like purpose. The President received the suggestion favorably.

WHISKY METERS.

Gen. SCHENCK succeeded in pushing through the House to-day his bill requiring the appointment of a new commission for the examination of whisky meters. It is intended that the Commission provided for in this bill shall convene immediately and its report must be ready by the 15th proximo. The bill will doubtless pass the Senate and become a law in a few days.

WASHINGTON CITY OFFICERS.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report a bill giving to the District Supreme Court the power to appoint the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and restoring to the Marshal thus appointed the power of appointing the Warden of the Jail, and the control of the keeping and the feeding of the prisoners, wherein is said to lie a large share of the profits of the Marshal's office. Both these appointments are now made by the President.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 10.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate and House of Representatives the following message:

A Spanish steamer named the *Nuestra Senora de la Regla*, being in the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., on the 1st of December, 1861, Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, who was in command of the United States forces there, received information which he supposed justified him in seizing her, as she was on her way from Charleston to Havana with insurgent correspondence on board. The seizure was made accordingly, and during the ensuing Spring the vessel was sent to New-York, in order that the legality of the seizure might be tried. By a decree of the 20th of June, 1863, Judge BETTS ordered the vessel to be restored, and by a subsequent decree of the 15th of October, 1863, he referred the adjustment of damages to amicable negotiations between the two Governments. While proceedings in Admiralty were pending the vessel was appraised and taken by the Navy Department at a valuation of $28,000, which sum the Department paid into the Treasury. As the amount of this valuation cannot be legally drawn from the Treasury without authority from Congress, I recommend an appropriation for that purpose. It is proposed to appoint a Commissioner on the part of the Government to adjust informally this case with a similar Commissioner on the part of Spain the question of damages, the Commissioners to name an arbiter for the points upon which they may disagree. When the amount of damages shall have been ascertained, application will be made to Congress for a further appropriation toward paying them.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1868.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The President, in compliance with a resolution of inquiry, sent a message to the House to-day, inclosing a communication from the Secretary of State, in which he informs that body that the following named States have ratified the 14th article, proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, establishing the basis of representation in Congress, namely: Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Tennessee, New-Jersey, Vermont, New-York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska.

Official notifications of the ratification of the amendment by the above named States have been received by the above named Department; but in addition it may be stated that Maine should be added to the list, she having also ratified it. Iowa has yet to act upon the subject. Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware have rejected the amendment.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS.

Gen. HOWARD has written an official letter, containing a statement of appropriations of the Freedmen's Bureau by Congress for the fiscal years ending July 1, 1867, and July 1, 1868; the amount expended from these appropriations from July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1868; the miscellaneous funds from various sources and the disbursement thereby; also the total cost of the bureau since its organization, from which appears the following: Appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1867, $6,944,450; appropriation for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1868, $3,836,300—total, $10,780,750. Amount in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1868, $5,736,881; amount in the hands of

the disbursing officers, [illegible]—which make expended from the appropriations, $4,397,854 39. In the above amount expended is included $500,000 to relieve destitution, &c., act approved March 30, 1867, and $50,000 transferred to the agricultural department by Congress to furnish seeds to the South. These sums deducted leave the legitimate expenses of the Bureau for eighteen months, $3,847,-854; amounts of funds received from other sources by Superintendents of Negro Affairs and agents of this Bureau from May 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1868, $1,598,134 41; balance on hand Jan. 1, $6,836,531 79; expended in three years, $1,561,602 62.

Of the above amount there has been expended for schools alone $392,526.

The current expenses of the Bureau were paid from this fund prior to July 1, 1866.

On the organization of the Bureau, May 15, 1865, it was necessary to assume the accounts of the Department of Negro Affairs from Jan. 1, 1865. Therefore all expenditures for freedmen from that date are included above, since from Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1868, the cost of the Bureau has been as follows:

From appropriations by Congress	$4,397,854 39
From miscellaneous sources	1,561,602 62
Total	$5,959,457 21

The Bureau has also disbursed $25,000 appropriated April 17, 1866, for the relief of destitute citizens of the District of Columbia, and also $15,000 appropriated March 16, 1867, for the relief of destitute freedmen in this district.

TRANSPORTATION OF FREIGHT.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has completed an elaborate report for one of the Committees in Congress, which shows the tonnage and value of the freight transported during the year ended, March 31, 1867, across the State of Illinois, westward of the meridian of Chicago, from which it appears that there was transported over eight railroads running eastward 3,358,000 tons of freight, value of $235,000,-000, and westward 1,345,000 tons, value of $411,000,-000. The combined movement amounting to the enormous aggregate of 4,703,000 tons of freight, the value of $646,000,000, an amount equal to nearly two-thirds of the entire foreign commerce of the country.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Joseph E. Smith, Collector of Customs at Wiscasset, Me.; Thomas J. Kinsello, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois; Charles G. Greene, Assistant Treasurer at Boston, in place of T. P. Chandler, whose commission will expire on the 18th inst.; George C. Getchell, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District of Maine; William M. Post, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; Wm. J. Britton, Assessor Internal Revenue, First District of Mississippi; John M. Reynolds, Assessor Internal Revenue Twenty-fourth District of New-York; H. Warren Rose, Receiver of Public Moneys at Sacramento; Edward B. McPherson, Receiver of Public Moneys at Brownsville, Missouri; Charles Mundee, Register of Land Office at Tallahassee.

COLLECTION OF THE WHISKY TAX.

Mr. CHARLES C. YEATON, of New-York, was by invitation of Gen. SCHENCK, before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, with a new device and scheme to collect the entire tax on whisky, and which the projector claims will prevent frauds, whether attempted by the Government officials or the dealer in the article.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day had under consideration the report of the Military Committee in the Stanton suspension case. The Senate will probably resume the subject to-morrow.

THE THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

In compliance with War Department General Orders, Major-Gen. MEADE assumed command of the Third Military District on the 6th inst. All existing orders will remain in force until revoked or modified by orders from the headquarters. The following officers are announced as on the staff of Major-Gen. MEADE, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. C. DRUM, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL D. EMORY, Captain Ninth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEORGE MEADE, Captain Thirty-first Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

SUPREME COURT.

The following were the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court to-day: No. 300, Milligan, plaintiff in error, vs. Hartupie; case argued. No. 63, Elgees, administrator, plaintiff in error, vs. Lowell; case argued. Judge BLACK moved the court that a day be appointed for the hearing of the *ex parte* argument of MCCARDLE, but Mr. STANBURY objected to arguing the cause on the part of the Government, on the ground that he had written opinions sustaining the other side of the case. The matter was deferred upon his suggestion until the Government could arrange to appear by some other counsel. The court adjourned until Monday.

LOUISIANA.

The Convention—Equal Rights for Colored Citizens—The Non-Payment of Members.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868.

The proposed article offered by WICKLIFFE, of New-Orleans, and which has been under discussion three days, was finally voted down yesterday afternoon by a vote of 53 nays to 22 yeas; PINCHBACK, (colored,) of New-Orleans, having offered the following substitute therefor: "All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges while traveling in this State upon any conveyance of a public character; and all business places, and those otherwise carried on by charter, or from which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be open to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color." The above was made the 13th article of the Constitution by a direct vote, which resulted in 58 yeas to 17 nays. The Convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when, the preliminary business being settled, COOLEY, (white,) of Pointe Coupee, offered an ordinance levying a penalty of 25 per cent. on the original tax on those who refused to pay the tax as provided by the Convention for the payment of its members. Mr. COOLEY said that the people must be made to know that the tax must be paid.

A resolution was offered and adopted, that not member speak over twenty minutes, unless by permission of two-thirds of the House.

A resolution, instructing the next Legislature to levy a tax on newspapers, not less than five cents nor more than ten cents for each square of advertising, was referred to the Committee on General Provisions.

A resolution requiring "outsiders" to sit next the member who tender the invitation, was adopted.

Mr. CRANE (white) offered a resolution to incorporate in the Bill of Rights provision for the punishment of persons guilty of corruption in office. Laid on the table.

Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17 then came up, and after a short discussion were adopted.

These provide that "all rights not enumerated in this title, 'The Bill of Rights,' and not in conflict with its meaning and design, shall in no manner be abridged." That the legislative power of the State be vested in two distinct branches, to be styled "the House of Representatives" and "the Senate." That representatives be chosen on the first Monday in November, the election to be completed in one day, the General Assembly to meet on the first Monday in January unless a different day be appointed by law, and that their sessions be held at the seat of government. Pending discussion of the fifteenth article, CROMWELL, (colored,) of New-Orleans, obtained the floor and moved that the Convention adjourn, and that a committee of five be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress representing that the adjournment had been rendered necessary by a failure to procure funds. The motion was lost, and the discussion continued.

The Convention of Pennsylvania Boys in Blue.

At the Convention in Philadelphia on Wednesday of the "Boys in Blue," an organization of citizens of Pennsylvania who served in the army or navy during the war, the following resolutions, with others, were reported from the Committee:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of the State of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, having full confidence in the wisdom and loyalty of Congress, and heartily approving its theory and plan of reconstructing the disloyal States, as the only means of securing the rights of the loyal citizens thereof; and fully recognizing the patriotism, integrity and services of Gen. U. S. GRANT, and accepting his actions and utterances as proof of a full accord with the principles and measures which, under his lead, triumphed over treason and rebellion, and upheld the just and loyal powers of the Government, do hereby nominate him for President of these United States:

Resolved, That ANDREW G. CURTIN, by his distinguished public services, his eminent capacity and fitness, and the devoted attachment to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, challenges our highest respect and confidence, and appropriately indicates him as our nominee for the position of the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

The first resolution was adopted unanimously, with cheers. A motion to adjourn *sine die* was then made, and lost—117 yeas to 185 nays. A motion then prevailed that nominations for the Vice-Presidency be received. Many nominations were made, including the name of Gen. GEARY, which was withdrawn by authority. The vote was taken and resulted as follows: A. G. Curtin, 192 votes; John W. Geary, 8; P. H. Sheridan, 18; G. A. Grow, 1; W. D. Kelley, 9; O. O. Howard, 5; J. F. Hartranft, 3; Schuyler Colfax, 14; Hannibal Hamlin, 1.

Mr. CURTIN having received a majority of votes was declared the choice of the Convention by acclamation.

A resolution indorsing the administration of Gov. GEARY was adopted. Other unimportant business was transacted and the Convention adjourned.

MEXICO.

The Monterey Stage Stopped by Bandits and the Passengers Robbed—Wholesale Executions.

The *Rio Grande Courier*, of Brownsville, Texas, in its issue of Dec. 24, says:

"This city was startled on Sunday morning, Dec. 22, by the intelligence that the Monterey stage was attacked when within three leagues of Metamoras, some of the passengers killed, others mortally wounded and the stage robbed of all its contents, including the mail. FREDERICK O'BOYLE, Esq., a well-known merchant of Metamoras, was reported shot through the breast.

We called upon Don FREDERICO yesterday and found him wounded in the breast from a pistol shot, which entered the left and came out on the right side, a serious flesh wound, but, we are happy to say, not a dangerous one. Mr. O'BOYLE is attended by Dr. JOFFRE, and expects to be out in a few days. He gave us the following account of the attack:

"The stage was about three leagues from Matamoras, when the passengers heard some horses galloping in the rear of the stage. Being near the city they thought it was the Custom-house guards returning to town. The mounted party came alongside, and when right abreast fired a volley on the passengers, wounding Mr. O'BOYLE as above stated, and the driver in the collar bone. A passenger, sitting with the driver, was wounded in the shoulder, and another, who was inside with Mr. O'BOYLE, was unhurt by the firing but was struck on the head with a pistol by one of the bandits. The stage was stopped, the passengers taken into the chapparal and robbed of all they had. Mr. O'BOYLE lost about $50, the other passengers about $150 and the driver $20, and all the contents of the stage carried away by the robbers. Mr. O'BOYLE threw his watch in a clump of grass and picked it up after the robbers left. The attacking party were eight in number, well-mounted, and armed with Colt's revolvers. They went toward the Rio Grande, and it is supposed crossed into Texas. The gentleman who was struck on the head being the less injured, drove the stage to the city, arriving about 4 A. M. on Sunday.

A mounted police guard immediately started in pursuit, but at the time of our visit had not succeeded in capturing them.

The mail, strange to say, was not molested, and was found intact.

Quite a chapter of such incidents is to be found in all our exchanges from the interior, but we postpone the publication of it until our next issue.

The *Revista Mercantil* of San Luis Potosi, of the 11th inst., under the head of "Multiplicity of Executions," remarks: "Fifteen unfortunate men have been executed a short distance from this capital. How is such work done, and not a remark made by the *Diario Official*, and why is the public, which has a right to know, not given a reason for such a horrible spectacle?"

The editor of the Rio Grande *Courier*, however, says that there were eighteen men shot on the occasion above referred to. They were the eighteen men out of one hundred and fifty who shot PLATON SANCHEZ, at the village of Los Lobos, near Catorce, on Nov. 18. These men refused to act with that part of the troops which called themselves MAXIMILIAN'S avengers. It is well known that this Col. SANCHEZ was the President of the court-martial which condemned the unfortunate Emperor, and that the Sergeant who shot him was an ex-member of the Emperor's body-guard. The execution took place half a league south of San Luis, on Sunday morning, the 8th inst. ESCOBEDO gave the peremptory order for immediate execution, against the protest of Gen. ALETORRE and other officers.

The *Reviste* of Dec. 12 contains another rebearsal of ESCOBEDO's arbitrary move of dispatching *suspiasanos*. It says: "We are informed that the bull-fight announced was nothing less than the execution of five men who had been condemned without form or ceremony of law, and that instead of the five as promised sixteen were shot and another man received 500 lashes. All are confounded over these illegal acts. Whence comes the authority to thus take the lives of our brothers? To such deeds is due the disappreciation from the holy republican cause."

The Arrest of Robert Preston in Charleston.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Jan. 6.

Officer B. P. ELRIDGE, of the Massachusetts State Constabulary Force, arrived here Saturday, with Gov. BULLOCK's requisition for the delivery of ROBERT PRESTON, the defaulting clerk of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Dorchester, Mass., apprehended by Messrs. SMITH and HUBBARD, United States detectives, in this city. Both PRESTON and his wife, by order of Col. HINCKS, Provost-Marshal, were lodged in jail Saturday night, and will start on their return for Boston, with Officer ELRIDGE, in the steamer for New-York to-morrow. The detectives have recovered $4,650 in bonds and $190 in currency. The funds abstracted belonged mostly to parties who deposited them in the fire and burglar proof iron vault of the Dorchester Insurance Company, as follows: $3,000 in United States five-twenties, belonging to the town of Dorchester; $4,000 in seven-thirties, the property of Mr. E. A. PERKINS, of Dorchester; $700 belonging to a trust fund, held by THOMAS F. TEMPLE; $400 in Government bonds, the property of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Company; total, $8,100.

PRESTON, who is a young man of between 24 and 25 years of age, states that the principal party in the transaction who led him into it, is a cousin of one of the sufferers, and has not yet been arrested. He says he could lay his hands on him at any moment. His own arrest he attributes to getting drunk, and making a display of money, in addition to the purchase of a gold watch and chain, which aroused the suspicions of the detectives. He denies, however, that he paid for billiard games or drinks, but claims that he beat the proprietor of the saloon four straight games, and other parties once or twice. His wife, he says, is a native of Brookline, Mass., connected with one of the best families of that place, and not knowing the real object for changing his name or anything of the defalcation, wept bitterly on being told of the arrest and the cause of it. Officer ELRIDGE also says he is satisfied that the young lady is not the person of bad character supposed in Dorchester to be the party who accompanied PRESTON in his flight. PRESTON also produced a marriage certificate. The prisoner says the first bonds appropriated by his accomplice and himself were taken in June last, and that fearing exposure sooner or later, he thought it best to marry his sweetheart, secure so much of the funds of the company as he deemed necessary for his expenses, and travel Southward as speedily as possible. He claims to have left $5,000 in bonds which he could have as easily taken from the vault as the first. He got two days start of his pursuers. He took the bonds Saturday, left on the afternoon train of the same day, arriving in New-York Sunday. He then started for Washington, and after a day or two of rest at that place, started for Charleston, where he arrived about a week ago.

Dedication of the Peabody Memorial Church at Georgetown, Mass.

The beautiful church in Georgetown, Mass., as a memorial to the mother of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, was dedicated on Wednesday. The exercises began at 10:30 o'clock, with a voluntary on the organ, at which Mr. WILLCOX, of Boston, presided. A chant by the choir of the church followed, after which prayer was offered by Rev. JAMES MCCOLLUM, of Medford. Mr. GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, of Salem, then read the following letter from Mr. PEABODY:

To the members of the Orthodox Congregational Church and Society in Georgetown, Essex County, Mass.

In accordance with my purpose and my promise when we laid the corner-stone of the Memorial Church in September, 1866, I now address you. I then said that on the foundation on which we stood I should cause to be erected a church edifice, the use of which on certain conditions, that I believed would be satisfactory, would be given to you and your successors forever. I could not remain with you to see the building completed, but my sister, who has been my faithful coadjutor in carrying out my intentions, has just communicated the agreeable intelligence that it is now nearly finished, and in a manner highly creditable to all who have had a share in its erection. And I avail myself of this opportunity to express the thanks of myself and my sister to all those whose skill and labor have contributed to this happy result.

In the building of the Church we had a two-fold object; first, its consecration to the memory of our beloved mother, and second, its dedication to the worship of Almighty God, in its simple purity, according to the Evangelical faith, as acknowledged and accepted by our dear mother, and as recognized by the Orthodox Congregational Churches of New-England. On the completion of the building its use will be legally conveyed to you and your successors, in trust, subject to the following conditions:

First—It shall be always called "The Memorial Church," and known as such, and it is our desire and hope that the memory of our mother, thus associated, may be perpetuated as long as the structure shall stand.

Second—It must be devoted to religious and strictly moral purposes only, excluding forever all lectures, discussions or controversies on political or other subjects of whatever nature inconsistent with its object as the House of God, and a memorial of the dead—and I trust that the principles therefrom promulgated will be those of universal benevolence, and of genuine Christian forbearance and charity.

Third—The person selected for your minister must be one who in every respect conforms to the discipline, principles and faith of the Orthodox Congregational churches before mentioned, and shall cordially accept of the creed of this church.

Fourth—The tablets commemorative of our mother and of your former pastor, the late Rev. ISAAC BRAMAN, must be carefully preserved and the inscription kept legible.

The building and everything appertaining to the premises must also be kept in perfect order and repair forever.

It now remains for you to dedicate it to the service of that God who, I trust, will receive homage of countless generations of your posterity.

I am, with great regard and esteem, your humble servant. GEORGE PEABODY.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1867.

Rev. W. M. BARBOUR, of South Danvers, read selections from Scripture, containing injunctions relative to the honor due from children to parents, setting forth the priceless value of the virtuous woman, honoring the memory of just men, and giving an account of the building of Solomon's temple.

A hymn written for the occasion, by Mr. JOHN G. WHITTIER, was then read by Rev. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, of Bradford, and sung by the choir.

The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. M. P. BRAMAN, D. D., on the decease of church attendance in New-England; the consecrating prayer was offered by Rev. JOHN PIKE, D. D., and the concluding prayer by Rev. L. WITHINGHAM, D. D. Between the prayers a dedication anthem was sung with fine effect and the ceremonies were ended with a chorus and a benediction.

The church is constructed of face brick, ornamented with freestone trimmings. The bell, a large one, was sent by Mr. PEABODY from England, and bears the following inscription:

"Presented by GEORGE and JUDITH to the Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., erected by them in memory of their mother, JUDITH PEABODY, born within the limits of that town in 1770."

GEN. LONGSTREET.—We understand that, as this gentleman was passing Knoxville on the cars a few days ago, two police officers came into the car to serve on him a warrant of arrest for treason. As they had the name wrong, he denied that he was the man called for, and while they went out to correct it the train moved off. We had supposed that the General had proved his loyalty so fully by his reconstruction letter that he was in no danger of annoyance.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, Jan. 7.*

THE LAST SENSATION.—King's Rainbow Hair Powder, new and wonderful. $1 box at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, Herald Building.—*Advertisement.*

Catarrh.—The origin of Catarrh is in most cases *a neglected cold*, which can be relieved by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, by soothing the irritated and inflamed membrane extending from the nose to the throat. For Coughs and Throat Diseases the Troches are of great service.

Obstinate Cases of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and other painful nervous complaints readily succumb to the influence of Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. This medicine is a *specific* for such maladies. It stimulates the *nerve fluid* when it has become enfeebled, and promotes a healthy reaction. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price, $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Removal.
HIRAM YOUNG,
Late of No. 20 John-st.,
Has formed a copartnership with H. C. Reed, Jr.,
Under the style and firm of
HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
And REMOVED his show-rooms
To No. 18 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Trade-Mark.
MANHATTAN PLATE CO.
Factory, No. 20 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A Champion on his Muscle.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

DR. WOLCOTT: Dear Sir—I have been suffering from nervousness for the last two years, which was the cause of my losing many of the matches I have played within that time. But having been recommended to use some of your PAIN PAINT, I will say that I have used three five dollar bottles within the last three weeks, and it has so strengthened and steadied my nerves as to enable me, and in fact was the means of my having made the very extraordinary run of 1,500 points during my match last evening, at the Cooper Institute, with Mr. William Goldthwaite, and I take pleasure in recommending the use of your PAIN PAINT to all billiard players in this country and in Canada.

I am, Doctor, yours, very respectfully,
JOHN MCDEVITT,
Champion Billiard Player of the U. S. and Canada.

A Great Improvement in ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. HOYT, who has long ranked among the best dentists in the City, is the patentee and sole manufacturer of a combination of RUBBER and METALLIC PLATES for Artificial Teeth. Uniting the strength of gold with the cleanliness, beauty of finish and perfect adaptation of rubber, the plates are as thin as an ordinary gold plate, making the best artificial denture ever manufactured. Dr. HOYT'S office is at No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.
Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

The Celebrated Missisquoi Spring Water, the only known cure for Cancer and Bright's disease, and a specific for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all cutaneous diseases, is for sale by the principal druggists and at the Agency, No. 535 Broadway. As the demand for this water is greater than the supply, this notice is inserted to caution the public against imposition. None genuine unless the name of "MISSISQUOI" is blown in the glass bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

Great Offer for the Holidays.—Waters & Co., No. 431 Broadway, will dispose of 50 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six superior makers, at low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and balance in monthly installments for rent, and rent applied if purchased. This offer will be continued this month.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs, Braids and Bands, wholesale and retail. No. 395 Broadway, up stairs, near Walker-st.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie, new Paris wedding and visiting cards.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

COLE—VIELE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the First Presbyterian Church, Waterford, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. William A. Scott, of New-York, assisted by Rev. A. T. Pierson, Dr. EDGAR B. COLE, of Waterford, to HATTIE N., daughter of Stephen Viele, Esq., of this City.

DAVIS—SCHAFFER.—At the residence of the bride's uncle, James M. Badger, Esq., on Thursday, Jan. 9, THEO. R. DAVIS to LOUISE, daughter of Charles W. Schaffer, Esq.

☞ Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

MUSTIN—ENNIS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the Collegiate Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., LL.D., SPENCER CONE MUSTIN, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to LIZZIE E., second daughter of John Jay Ennis, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia and Cincinnati papers please copy.

PALMER—CARMICHAEL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 13, 1867, by Rev. Jacob West, JOS. E. PALMER, Jr., to Miss MARY C., eldest daughter of the late James Carmichael, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BLACK.—At Cypress Hills, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 10, Z. M. P. BLACK, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, Cypress-av., and from the Chapel at Jamaica, L. I., at 2½ o'clock.

BUSH.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, at Portchester, WILLIAM L. BUSH, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1½ P. M. Train leaves the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the train.

EAGLE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, LEILA MARY, daughter of Commodore Eagle, U. S. Navy, in the 15th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

EWING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, GEORGE W. EWING, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 12, at 1½ o'clock, from the Stanton-st. Baptist Church. Officers and members of Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. of O. F., are notified to meet at the Encampment Rooms, O. F. Hall, on Sunday at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Patriarch, G. W. Ewing. Pilgrim Lodge No. 74, I. O. of O. F., and the fraternity, are also invited. By order.

A. HALSEY PLUMMER, C. P.

R. G. MILLARD, F. Scribe.

JARDINE.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, JANE, wife of Japhet Jardine, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 214 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

KEELER.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 1, MARY MEAD, relict of the late Hervey Keeler, in the 74th year of her age.

LEE.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 9, JOHN H. LEE, Esq., Counselor-at-law, aged 70 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Dr. Hutton's Church, in Washington-square, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further invitation.

NOYES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 9, Col. GEORGE F. NOYES, aged 43 years.

His funeral services will take place on Monday next, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 33 East 31st-st. His remains will then be taken to Portland, Me., for interment.

PITMAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 9, CORDELIA, wife of Wm. E. Pitman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, Albert Van Winkle, No. 134 West 43d-st., on Monday at 10½ o'clock.

PARKER.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, PERMELIA PARKER, widow of William Parker, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, William Carland, No. 79 4th-av., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

RADCLIFF.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 10, of congestion of the lungs, SAMUEL RADCLIFF, aged 45 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

RAPELYE.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, CATHARINE VAN MATER, wife of Paul Rapelye, late of Newtown, L. I., aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 13th inst., at 12 M., from No. 58 Park-av., New-York.

ROBB.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Jan. 6, ELIZABETH CHURCH, wife of James Robb.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 44 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

RUTHERFORD.—At his residence, in Newark, on Friday, Jan. 10, WALTER RUTHERFORD, in the 55th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, at Trinity Church, Newark, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—At his residence, No. 436 West 23d-st., on Friday, Jan. 10, JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TIMBERLAKE.—On Friday, Jan. 3, at the residence of her son, Charles A. Manning, near Emmettsburgh, Md., SARAH A. TIMBERLAKE, relict of the late Lewis Timberlake, and daughter of the late Peter H. Schenck, in the 62d year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TONNELE.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, Mrs. CECILE TONNELE, relict of the late John Tonnele, and daughter of the late Laurent Salles, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, from St. Joseph's Church, Hudson City, N. J., where a Requiem Mass will be said.

☞ Paris, France, papers please copy.

WYCKOFF.—On Friday, Jan. 10, Mrs. ELIZA W. WYCKOFF, widow of the late Henry Wyckoff, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 14, from her late residence, in Newburgh. Carriages in waiting at Newburgh on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

YATES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 10, THOMAS YATES, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 99 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SPARKLING COLUMNS
OF THAT
GREAT SOCIAL ORGAN,
and model literary, political, business, and general newspaper, the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
are about to receive a new accession of extraordinary interest, in the shape of an
ENCHANTING ORIGINAL STORY,
entitled
EDITH AVELAND;
OR,
ALL IN THE WRONG,
from the pen of that distinguished English novelist,
J. F. SMITH,
author of "Stanfield Hall," "Woman and Her Master," "Milly Moyne," "Sir Bernard Gaston," "Minnie Gray," &c., &c., &c., whose historical and domestic romances are unsurpassed by those of any living writer on either side of the Atlantic.

The first installment of this exquisite story will appear in the

SUNDAY MERCURY
OF TO-MORROW,
(JAN. 12, 1868,)

and it may safely be predicted that no serial of the present year will create such a powerful sensation in the reading circles of this country as "EDITH AVELAND; OR, ALL IN THE WRONG."

Outbidding all American competitors,
The SUNDAY MERCURY has secured the proof-sheets of the work
IN ADVANCE OF ITS ISSUE IN LONDON,
and it will be published simultaneously in the LEADING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER OF THE UNITED STATES and the most popular weekly of Great Britain.

As one of the distinguishing characteristics of J. F. SMITH as a romancist, is the consummate art with which he conceals the grand issue of the striking incidents and events that impart such an irresistible fascination to his stories, it would be robbing the reader of half the pleasure he is destined to derive from the perusal of "Edith Aveland" to give an inkling of the plot. All who may attempt to guess at the denouement during the progress of the tale, will be sure to find themselves "All in the Wrong" at the conclusion. No novelist of the present age is such an adept at mystifying his readers as J. F. SMITH. He involves them in a maze of speculation, conjecture and excitement, to startle them at last by a result wholly unexpected and yet perfectly reconcilable with dramatic probability. Mr. J. F. SMITH'S stories are not spun out with elaborate digressions from the thread of the narration. There are no "yawning places" in his works, where the reader has to choose between nodding over the page or "skipping the foolish."

As a delineator of the best and worst phases of female character in every rank of life, J. F. SMITH has no superior. He seems to have made woman his especial study, and the thorough understanding of her capacities for good and evil, and of the varieties of her mental and moral organization, which his writings display, render him a favorite author with the sex on both sides of the water.

The story of EDITH AVELAND; OR, ALL IN THE WRONG belongs to the present century, and opens in a quiet valley of the County of Kent, one of the fairest districts in England.

The principal characters introduced in the early chapters are a Sir Edward and Lady Horsley, Lord and Lady of the Manor; Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Horsley, the Baronet's maiden cousins; Edith Aveland, their ward and heiress; Capt. Lovelace, the profligate brother of Lady Horsley; Clement Cleveland, the undeclared lover of Edith; the Earl of Ashland, an indolent but generous-hearted nobleman; his Countess, a high-spirited, energetic woman; Fisk, the valet of Lovelace, a "clever rascal;" and Beck, the simple but faithful waiting-maid of the heroine. Sir Edward and Lady Horsley are a most unprepossessing pair. The former Baronet, Sir Hubert Horsley, in bequeathing to his nephew the bulk of his estates, had reserved the ancient family seat, Ripston Castle and its surroundings, as the especial portion of his maiden sisters, who had previously inherited considerable fortunes from the maternal side. Instead of feeling grateful for the liberality of his relative, with whom the entail expired, the gasping heir bitterly resents this trifling alienation from the family possessions, and in this feeling of indignation his lady-wife most cordially joins. Being unable to revenge herself directly upon the sisters of the late incumbent, Lady Horsley determines to vent her spite upon their protege, Edith Aveland. She attempts to exclude her from society under the pretence that the young lady is of obscure and doubtful origin, but is thwarted in this design by Lord and Lady Ashford, who vouch for the birth and parentage of Miss Aveland. Lady Horsley then sends for her libertine brother, Capt. Lovelace, and conspires with him to ruin the character and prospects of the unsuspecting girl. Finding that he can make no impression upon her heart, and despairing of accomplishing his purpose by fair means, the daring roue seizes upon her in a secluded spot, and with the assistance of his rascally valet, carries her off. The subsequent trials and adventures of the persecuted Edith constitute one of the most romantic and absorbing narratives in the whole range of modern romance. As the story progresses, its dramatic interest increases, and almost every variety of human character seems to have its representative among the plotters and counter-plotters of both sexes who figure in the "strange, eventful history."

The sensation novels of the day, for the most part, run in the same groove. Nine-tenths of them are so inartistically constructed that the merest tyro in story-reading, after glancing over a few chapters, can anticipate the finis. This is a sad drawback; for when the result is thus foreshown, the details that lead to it become as tiresome as the windings of a road, which the traveler knows must inevitably lead to some fixed point already visible in the distance. But the most astute reader will find "EDITH AVELAND; OR, ALL IN THE WRONG," a riddle to which there is no key, save that which the author himself furnishes in the concluding chapters, and yet the event is a perfectly legitimate sequence to the train of thrilling incidents which precedes it. When the vail is lifted the reader will acknowledge with admiration the consummate skill with which the finale has been concealed.

All the salient features which have obtained for the SUNDAY MERCURY the title of the

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

of America, will give zest to the volume which commences with the present year. PIERCE EGAN, MISS BRADDON, FAIRFAX BALFOUR, COUSIN MAY CARLETON, the DISBANDED VOLUNTEER, and the whole brilliant group of humorists, essayists, sketch writers, poets and satirists, who have heretofore enriched its columns with the varied products of their genius, will continue their contributions, and new writers will be added to the already unrivaled list. No other weekly newspaper in the United States can afford to fee foreign and native talent as liberally as the SUNDAY MERCURY, and no expense will be spared in any of its departments to enhance its popularity and render a full equivalent for the patronage it receives.

The establishment from which the SUNDAY MERCURY is issued is the most extensive and comprehensive of its kind in this country. Its personnel includes a larger number of Editors, reporters, correspondents, contributors, proof-readers and compositors than any daily or weekly sheet published in New-York, and while its expenses nearly equal those of all the other Sunday papers in the Union combined, ITS CIRCULATION MORE THAN TRIPLES THE JOINT ISSUES OF THE FIVE OTHER (SO CALLED) SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS PRINTED ON MANHATTAN ISLAND. Business men who use its advertising columns as a medium of communication with the public have a right to know the amount of publicity which their favors receive, and it is for their information especially that this explicit statement as to the circulation of the paper is made. Those who choose to question it, must at the same time deny the accuracy of the Government records, as the vouchers for its correctness are to be found on the books of the United States Revenue Department.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, (OF) PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public, that he will be (professionally) at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, 18th inst. The mails on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday will close at this office at 12 o'clock noon, and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45 P. M.; C, O and D, 11:25 P. M.; E and F, 11:10 P. M.; G, 11 P. M. Notice of the hour of closing the mail on Wednesday will be posted at the General Office and Stations on TUESDAY AFTERNOON. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address Q. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

545 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Nov. 23, 1867.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
TO THE
UNIVERSAL PUBLIC, GREETING.

The leading Sunday Newspaper of the United States at the commencement of the
THIRTIETH YEAR
of its existence proposes to indulge in a little plain talk with the people.

Rome was not built in a day, and it has taken nearly a third of a century to establish the SUNDAY MERCURY in its present position, as the acknowledged HEAD OF THE SUNDAY PRESS OF AMERICA. This appellation, however, conveys no adequate idea of its standing in the world of Journalism, or of its scope and plan. To speak of other papers published on the same day as its rivals, would be absurd. Rushlights might as reasonably be compared to the full moon as those twinklers to THE SUNDAY MERCURY. Of what use to any human being who wants a LIVE NEWSPAPER are such compends of State intelligence and mouldy ideas. There are five of them issued every Sunday morning in New-York; but who *reads* them, who *sees* them, who *hears* of them? Some of the old astronomers believed that the night was made obscure by certain stars that radiated darkness, and Sunday would be a dark day indeed, if it boasted of no other journalistic light than that afforded by these dismal blanks in the firmament of the Press. But the first day of the week has its own special luminary. More than twice the amount of original and exclusive news contained in any daily paper in Christendom is embraced in the columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY. It represents all business interests; chronicles all party movements; reviews and illustrates Metropolitan society; records the doings of every public body whose proceedings it concerns the people to know; comprehends more local intelligence than was ever before compressed in a public journal; concentrates in its columns the telegraphic news of both Hemispheres up to the latest possible moment; presents a bird's-eye view of the theatrical and show world, domestic and foreign; contains the best original and serial stories, novelettes, sketches, humorous essays, &c.; is first in the field with information as to sporting events, and gives the best and fullest reports of important matches in athletic exercises and games of skill; purveys facts and statistics valuable to every class; and in its FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS OF CONDENSED TYPE places before the reading community, on the leisure day of the week, the
CURRENT HISTORY OF THE WORLD,
and the choicest gems of
ROMANCE, POESY AND HUMOR.

Hence it is that the SUNDAY MERCURY has attained its present status in the front rank of journalism. In spite of the stagnation of trade and the gloomy financial prospect, its circulation has steadily advanced throughout the past year, until it largely exceeds that of any daily paper ever issued in the world, and is nearly
FOUR TIMES GREATER
than that of all the other (so-called) Sunday presses published in the commercial capital.

As a matter of course, the advertising patronage of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
has increased in proportion to the increase of its circulation. During the dullest business year that the country has known since 1857, from eighteen to
TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
have appeared every week in its pages, and as one of its columns contains nearly as much matter as two of the ordinary size, the
GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
may fairly lay claim to a
LION'S SHARE
of the favors of the mercantile world.

The advertising public of New-York have at last arrived at the conclusion that IT DOES NOT PAY to address the community through sheets they do not read; that it is worse than folly to
BURY FACTS ALIVE
at a heavy cost, week after week, in the
SUNDAY SEPULCHRES
whose tomb-stone literature has no charms, even for the old women of this active, wide-awake generation.

The stereotyped fibs of the hungry runners for death-stricken newspapers no longer obtain credence. The commercial public are proverbially good-natured, but they are tired of giving gratuities to needy publishers whose obscure sheets can yield them no return. The CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION SYSTEM, by which these consumptive concerns have so long been kept alive, is played out, and taught, by the pressure of the times, that "Charity begins at home;" the buyers and sellers, the speculators and professionals, the employers and employes, of this great Metropolis and its suburbs, instead of hiding their wants and wishes in the columns of the
HOLE AND CORNER PRESS,
choose to secure an immediate and certain *quid pro quo* for their investments, by communicating with the UNIVERSAL PUBLIC through the business department of the SUNDAY MERCURY.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
New styles, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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OLIVER TWIST. By CHARLES DICKENS, being the tenth volume of "Peterson's People's Edition, Illustrated, of Charles Dickens' Works," with Twelve Illustrations by George Cruikshank, is published this day. Price $1 50.

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Designed for Social Evening Parties.

This work contains all the Popular and Fashionable Quadrilles, Cotillons, Fancy Dances, &c., with every variety of the latest and most approved Figures and Calls for the different changes. Arranged for the Piano-forte. Price only $2. Copies mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, by O. W. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

NEWMAN HALL IN AMERICA.—HEAR what the sparkling and ably-edited *Evening Mail* says: "The book contains Dr. Hall's lectures on temperance and missions to the masses; an oration on Christian liberty, together with his reception by the New-York Union League Club. Mr. Anderson purchased the use of the copyright of the oration on Liberty from the *Independent*. Next to hearing Dr. Hall himself, this book will be welcomed by thousands of households throughout the country. Every young man in America should read this book."

Handsomely bound in gilt, and mailed by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, for $1.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, NO. 113 NASSAU-st., cheapest booksellers in the world; immense prices paid for old books. Catalogue No. 17, just published, free. Just received a copy of the Nuremberg *Chronicle*, folio, published 1493; 2,000 old wood cuts, price $150,000, very scarce.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANNIE THOMAS' NEW NOVEL.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish This Day:
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A Novel.
BY ANNIE THOMAS.
Author of "Denis Donne," "Theo. Leigh," "On Guard," "Played Out," "Called to Account," "Walter Goring," &c.
8vo, paper, 25 cents.

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have just published:

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SMILES' HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOTS. The Huguenots; their Settlements, Churches and Industries in England and Ireland. By SAMUEL SMILES, Author of "Self-Help," &c. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Beveled Edges, $1 75.

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JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE 50 CENTS.
A POPULAR WORK ON COLDS AND CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND AIR PASSAGES.
BY ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
JAMES MILLER, PUBLISHER,
No. 522 Broadway.
CATARRH.

"By a Catarrh is meant a congested and inflamed condition of the mucous membrane lining the nostrils. We breathe through the nose; hence its mucous membrane is more liable to injury than any other part from sudden changes in the temperature of the air, and from irritating impurities floating in it. In nine cases out of every ten, the first indication of our having taken cold is a sense of stuffing in the nose. After a longer or shorter time, the acute symptoms subside, but the patient finds that although the difficulty of breathing through the nose has passed off, a slight discharge of yellowish mucus remains. This is what is called chronic catarrh. On looking into the nose we find the membrane thickened, redder than in health, and often ulcerated. There are several forms of this affection. In the simplest form we have merely an accumulation of yellow, straw-colored mucus in the posterior nares above and behind the palate, which the patient hawks out from time to time during the day. In the second, small sores form in the nose, and the secretion becomes dry, requiring frequent attention to keep it free. In the third, a false membrane forms in the nostrils, which the patient removes from time to time. Not unfrequently this membrane is bloody where it has been torn from points of ulceration within the nose. In the fourth, the secretion is thin, and drops down into the throat whenever the patient throws back the head, lays down, or forcibly snuffs up the air. When the ulcerations are considerable, the secretion becomes purulent. There is, moreover, often loss of smell; and, when the ulceration has eaten through the membrane to the bone, the discharge has an offensive odor.

Chronic catarrhal affections of the nose and frontal sinuses, until a very recent period, had no remedy. They remained, like consumption and asthma, a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. And yet the disease itself, if we except ozæna, is only a simple chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, and can easily be reached by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids and gases. Some years since, finding it impossible to effect a cure of these affections by ordinary means, I contrived a curved showering syringe, by which I was able to make a direct application to the whole internal cavity of the nostrils at the same instant. By daily cleansing the inflamed membrane and applying to it astringent and alterative washes I soon learned to regard catarrh as one of our most curable affections.

For the convenience of those unable to spare the time and expense of having these applications made from day to day, a bag syringe was contrived by me, which they can use themselves. This consists of a straight silver tube, sealed at the end, and perforated with fine holes along its sides. This is attached to an elastic bag by an ivory cap. By pressing out the air and inserting the tube in the wash, the syringe fills itself as the pressure is withdrawn. The patient then inserts the silver tube along the floor of the nostrils, and presses the bag smartly, when a strong shower is thrown against the sides of the nasal passage, cleansing them, and making an application of the medicated wash to the diseased membrane. In the more aggravated cases of ozæna, I sometimes found the cure hastened by snuffing up certain vapors, which could not be applied as a wash; and to meet this requirement, contrived a fumigator, to be used with a spirit lamp. The medicines are placed upon a porcelain dish, and evaporated by heat. The patient holds his head over the bath, and receives the vapors as they come off into his nostrils.

Unfortunately, these affections are too generally treated with neglect, and in consequence are soon lost sight of in the disastrous diseases to which they give rise. Catarrh is the first step toward consumption. When allowed to go on, it soon involves the throat in granulations, causes the voice to become husky in singing and reading aloud, and ends in a thickening of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes. After this the deposition of tubercles, ulceration of the lungs, and the development of consumption, are the almost inevitable consequences. Even were the danger to the lungs less, catarrh is the most common source of deafness, from causing the closure of the Eustachian tubes. Chronic irritations of the mucous membrane always extend themselves downward. They are mild and easily cured in the commencement, but become grave and dangerous when neglected. Catarrh is the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and by no other means can we so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by promptly removing all catarrhal affections."—Page 20.

The work can be obtained through any bookseller, or will be sent by post on receipt of the price.

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THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867. The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the requirements of the charter and by-laws, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in this office, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of the month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be closed at 12 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the election.

Notice is also given, pursuant to the same authority, that immediately after the regular annual meeting above called, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the consideration of business of the highest importance to the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.

J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE NEXT ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed until Jan. 15.

WM. WHITE, President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 184 South-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. A. PALMER, President.

OFFICE CONN. AND NEV. S. M. CO., No. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office, as above, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. E. HUBBELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

B. McCHAN, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD BOND SCRIP; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Bond Scrip, wanted by WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

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QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$687,075 12
Commercial paper	$383,775 12	
Time accommodation loans		
Demand loans	303,300 00	
Bad debts		
Other suspended and overdue paper		
Indebtedness of Directors		
Overdrafts		176 77
Current expenses		150 10
Premium on compound interest notes		31,000 00
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,)		4,292 28
Exchanges for Clearing-house this morning		57,999 76
Due from National Banks		13,403 49
Due from other banks and bankers		25 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		50,000 00
Other United States securities deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		100,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		29,929 00
Fractional currency	$6,040 11	
Legal-tender notes	126,471 00	
Compound interest notes	210,000 00—	342,511 11
Total		$1,616,562 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$100,000 00	
Interest	200 78	
Profit and loss	5,559 47—	105,760 25
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00	
Less amount on hand		
Amount outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits	$748,329 21	
United States deposits	74,831 69	
Due to National Banks	117,641 39—	940,802 28
Total		$1,616,562 53

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1868.

THOS. B. CLIFFORD, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$368,721 65
Banking-house		14,000 00
Expense Account		28 15
Premiums		10,561 29
U. S. Bonds with Comptroller		257,500 00
U. S. Securities on hand		31,000 00
Due from National Banks		75,908 46
Cash on hand:		
Cash Items	$6,233 13	
National Bank Notes	19,455 00	
Specie	5,951 64	
Fractional Currency	1,928 00	
Legal-tender notes	56,671 00	
Compound-interest Notes	103,410 00—	193,628 77
Exchanges		76,359 40
Total		$1,027,707 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$250,000 00
Circulation received from Comptroller	$225,000 00	
Less amount on hand	3,000 00	
Amount outstanding		222,000 00
Individual Deposits		511,663 74
Surplus	$31,000 00	
Profit and loss	10,277 80	
Discount	2,663 27	
Exchange	2 91—	44,043 98
Total		$1,027,707 72

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1868.

E. RING, Notary Public.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES BONDS of the loan of 1847, who do not present them for payment prior to the 1st of February, 1868, will be considered as having waived the right of present payment thereof, and such bonds will be paid at the option of the Government. Interest on this loan ceased on the 31st ult., except on the bonds which shall not be presented for payment as above required, on which the interest will be paid as heretofore, and the principal at the option of the Government.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY have ordered that the transfer books of Capital Stock be closed on Jan. 15 and July 15, in each year, until the 2d day of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of the month in which the dividend is declared.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIBRE COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Brooklyn Fibre Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Company will be held at No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDSON D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10—1 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	109⅛	109¼	10-40 Cou.	102⅜	102⅝
Coupon, 1881	109⅛	109¼	Gold	137⅝	137¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¾	106	June 7.30	105¼	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅛	108⅜	July 7.30	105¼	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅜	106⅝	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅞	107	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	105¼	105⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67	105¼	105⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.	102⅜	102⅝	U. S. 3 ℘ c. Cer.	100⅛	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in the City New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,531,828 62
Overdrafts		8,852 04
Banking house		44,128 04
Current expenses		10,138 25
Cash items, as per schedule		22,221 16
Exchange for clearing stock		156,432 32
American Express National Bank		287,113 99
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		220,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		61,550 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		185,108 06
Cash on hand, circulating notes of other National Banks	$36,760 00	
Cash on hand, circulating notes of State Banks	2,860 00—	39,620 00
Specie		27,305 89
Fractional currency		5,670 00
Legal-tender notes		432,577 09
Compound-interest notes		23,150 00
Total		$3,055,690 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$600,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller		195,720 00
Individual deposits		1,889,364 78
State Bank circulation outstanding		25,829 00
Discount	$13,476 05	
Exchanges	26,092 89	
Interest	60,207 65—	99,776 59
Total		$3,055,690 37

I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of January, 1868.

FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York on the morning of the first Monday of January:

RESOURCES.

Demand loans	$4,173,608 34	
Bills discounted	6,619,439 07—	$10,793,047 41
Liabilities of Directors	$360,752 61	
Overdrafts		11,280 60
Premiums		33,000 00
Due from banks		612,278 50
United States Bonds		2,550,000 00
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Specie	$93,966 16	
National currency	91,483 00	
Legal-tenders	3,867,867 00	
Checks, &c.	1,941,603 52—	5,994,904 68
Total		$19,994,511 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus and profits		292,355 56
Circulation		1,725,000 00
Deposits—		
Individuals	$7,491,449 89	
United States	121,714 74	
Banks	7,285,955 00—	14,898,119 63
Dividends unpaid		79,036 00
Total		$19,994,511 19

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of January, 1868. CHAS. E. BOGART, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TEN Trustees of this Company, and of Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at their office on and after TUESDAY, the 14th inst.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, No. 223 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of six per cent. per annum, (free from tax,) on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of all Government, State and municipal taxes, payable to shareholders on and after Jan. 2 proximo.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 23 (old No. 10) COURT-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government Tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1868.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half per Cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on Common and Preferred Stocks was declared, payable on and after the 15th day of February next to the parties in whose name the stock stands this day, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York. B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

JAN. 7, 1868.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 12 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL....$1,000,000

SURPLUS, JAN. 8, 1868....363,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. Stockholders holding certificates issued prior to May 3, 1867, will be required to present them when calling for their dividends. CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway. HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital....$300,000 00

Assets Jan. 1, 1868....509,973 61

A Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on the 13th instant.

JAN. 9, 1868. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend (No. 29) of Three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Monday, Jan. 13. E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½,) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board, F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILLEY, Jr., Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAN. 9, 1868. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the offices of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order, NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.

SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Attorney for Petitioner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c.

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY, (late of N. & G. Griswold,)

J. D. PRINCE,

G. T. GREEN.

No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. WARREN COLEMAN and SAMUEL W. DAUCHY, under the firm name of COLEMAN & DAUCHY, is this day dissolved by articles of agreement. SAM'L W. DAUCHY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF P. LORILLARD, Nos. 16 AND 18 CHAMBERS-ST., Jan. 10, 1868.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. CHAS. SIEDLER a member of my firm. Style will remain as heretofore. P. LORILLARD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$400.—FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILLness, a very profitable contract express business, with valuable young horse and wagon, alone worth the money; assured income and business from responsible parties. Address L. S. WINTER, No. 64 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST A FEW thousand dollars in the manufacture of a first-class tool already introduced, and sufficiently so to insure its being made a heavy and exceedingly profitable business, may address J. M. STOUT, Box No. 6,625, or call at No. 47 Dey-st.

$1,000 CASH WILL PURCHASE half interest in a permanently established manufacturing business; a young man preferred. Apply at the office of PRESTON & HUNTER, No. 33 Beekman-st., New-York City.

I AM THE OWNER OF A PATENT CAR-HEATER, which is efficient, cheap, and protects the car from accidental fire. I wish some active business man to introduce it. Address Box No. 139 Brooklyn Post-office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York. D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't. Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Dec. 20, 1867.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS, CLERKS AND OTHERS. No. 516 BROADWAY.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND

For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums: extra 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums, undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned as an act of justice to depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DEC. 12, 1867.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 63.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 8, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third MONDAY, 20th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, ult., as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—ON THE 6TH INST., draft of CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO. upon M. BAIRD & CO., of Philadelphia, accepted by them to the order of and indorsed by W. BAILEY LANG & CO., payable 21st March next, at the Central National Bank of Philadelphia for $4,329 58. Having been lost or mislaid, all parties are cautioned against the purchase or negotiation of the same, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK, in Gold-st., going from Fulton-st. to Maiden-lane, a POCKET-BOOK, containing $395 and other papers only valuable to the owner, payment of the same being stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 99 Maiden-lane.

JAMES LAKEY.

LOST—JAN. 6, A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING certificates Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock, Nos. 22,555, ten shares; 23,406, three shares; also currency. The finder will leave the stock alone at No. 52 Vesey-st., as transfer has been stopped.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMANUEL JOSEPH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL STEINREICH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. ARTHUR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SUMNER W. BENNETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 11, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Bankrupt. The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the chambers of said Court, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.

ja4-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Matter of RICHARD E. HATCH, a bankrupt. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt Act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, 3d day of January, 1868.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LAUTERBACH and MAX LAUTERBACH, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel Lauterbach and Max Lauterbach, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1868.

ja4-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN S. PROCTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin S. Procter, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated at New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1867.

d28-law3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON B. HOYT and GEORGE W. HOYT, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Anson B. Hoyt and George W. Hoyt in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, in White Plains, N. Y., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1868.

jall-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William C. Reynolds, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja4-law3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles T. Dillingham, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit.: on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by James F. Dwight, Register.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee

jall-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. LUTHY, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frederick E. Luthy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at City of New-York, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,

ja4-law3wSa No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD B. ZIPPERT, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Bernhard B. Zippert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at City of New-York, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,

ja4-law3wSa No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry F. Metzler and Thomas G. Coperthwaite, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

jall-law3wSa* JOHN H. KNAPP, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMERY B. FAY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emery B. Fay, of New-York City, in said District, and who was, to wit, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of December, 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

GEORGE P. HOWE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York. d28-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES SHEA.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Shea, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja4-law3wSa No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL A. BEEKMAN, bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned having given notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL A. BEEKMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868. I. M. ANDRUS, Assignee,

j4-law3wb* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES BUXBAUM and ISAAC BUXBAUM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, or either of them, for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHMOND HIBBARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM CRIST, a bankrupt, in bankruptcy. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before John W. Little, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, room No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, N. Y., and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt; and further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1868.

jall-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of SAMUEL T. WOODRUFF, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before John W. Little, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Room No. 9, Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, N. Y., and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1868. jall-law3wSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUSTIN H. BRIGGS bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Austin H. Briggs in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, White Plains, N. Y., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meeting of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 8th day of January, 1868.

jall-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William M. Whitney, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district; and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

d28-law3wSa* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—At the City of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1868, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD B. STOVEHILL, of City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

MYER STERN, Assignee,

jall-law3wS* No. 13 Park-place.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

DRY GOODS

GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS., will commence on MONDAY, and CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS, TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK OF

RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, MOURNING GOODS, in great variety CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and LYONS' VELVETS, in all widths.

ALSO,

THE BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, of a celebrated make, in all colors, for $1 PER PAIR, ever sold in New-York.

ALSO,

The largest stock of RICHARDSON'S, and other makes of IRISH LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELS, PILLOW LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS.

WHITE GOODS,

Consisting of SWISS JACONETS, CAMBRICS, MULLS, and all other kinds of WHITE GOODS; TARLETANS of all colors for evening dresses; FINE EMBROIDERED CLOTH

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

FLANNELS

of every make and description. DOMESTICS in great variety, consisting of NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, and all other regular makes of BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS, AT LESS THAN CASE PRICES.

WHITE MARSEILLES,

in all qualities, AT PRICES LESS THAN BEFORE THE WAR, being about 50c. on the dollar, in order to have the stock as low as possible before the 1st of February, the semi-annual time for taking inventory.

This will give opportunity to all who want good and reliable goods to get bargains not before offered this season, as after the 1st of February THESE GOODS WILL BE 25 TO 50 PER CENT. HIGHER, as they cannot be imported for the prices at which we are now selling them.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, QUILTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The largest and best selected stock to be found in the City, at WILLIAM GARDNER'S, No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

LADIES'

WINTER BOOTS,

$3, $3 50 and $4. at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MISS ANNIE McGLOIN, NO. 1,270 BROADWAY, CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—VELvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.—WM. MOSER HAS REMOVED FROM No. 41 Maiden-lane to No. 461 Broome-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st., where he offers his stock of fine fancy furs and robes at very liberal prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 13th day of January, 1868, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868, viz.:

Three panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, and Parts 1, 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 18th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER, Administrator.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
PERSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $95.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $98.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER NAPOLEON III., FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEO. MAKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON.....Jan. 8
TRIPOLI.....Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
ERIN, FORBES.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will sail on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board before that hour. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY.....Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax).....TUESDAY.....Jan. 28
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 18
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, Jan. 16.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, Jan. 23.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail THIS DAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Freight received till hour of sailing.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—U. S. MAIL steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 11, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The fine steamship
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos free of charge.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
ASHLAND,
GEO. L. NORTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.
For freight or passage, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE FOR DECEMBER.—All railroads, &c., from New-York, with City map. By mail, 25 cents. No. 691 Broadway, or No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.
Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:
All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:
5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
526 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
3 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.
The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS.
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868, at 7½ o'clock,
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,
VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
BEING THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
MR. JONAS PICKLES, OF NEW-ORLEANS.
In this collection will be found many valuable pictures attributed to celebrated ancient masters—many of which were brought to this country by the late Mr. Marinoni, of New-Orleans.
A large number are certified by the experts of the Italian Galleries, and comprise works attributed to the following celebrated artists, viz.:
Correggio, Tintoretto, Pannini,
Paul Veronese, Michael Angelo, Domenichino,
Holbein, Salvator Rosa, Leonardo da Vinci,
Campidoglio, Tempesta, Carlo Marratti,
Rosa da Tivoli, Sir Thos. Lawrence, Maltese,
Baldini, Jordaens, Wilson,
Teniers, Aloano, Watteau,
Velasquez, Pidanza, Breughel,
And others of equal celebrity.
They are now on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of the
LONG ISLAND FLINT GLASS WORKS
AT AUCTION, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
On Jan. 14, 1868,
By JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer,
At No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
The above property consists of 137 feet front by 100 feet deep, on Plymouth-st., between Bridge and Jay sts., Brooklyn; is covered by four-story slate-roof brick buildings; is in complete order and desirably located (being within 200 feet of the East River) for any manufacturing purposes. On the premises are a 15-horse engine and boiler, with all the necessary machinery, tools, implements, &c., for continuing the business, which will be sold at a low valuation to the purchaser, if desired. For full particulars apply on the premises to
JAMES SAVILLE.
Nos. 124 to 134 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Mirrors, Carpets, Skates, &c., at auction, by JOHNSTON & THEALL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.
At 12 o'clock,
An invoice of ladies' and gents' club and rocker skates, complete and in good order.

BY HARRISON, GODDIN & APPERSON,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
TRUSTEES' SALE of that valuable property in Powhatan County, known as the "Huguenot Springs."—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscribers by the executors of the A. S. WOOLDRIDGE, deceased, bearing date 31st October, 1867, duly recorded in Powhatan County Court, we shall, in execution thereof, proceed to sell at public auction, at the office of Harrison, Goddin & Apperson, in the City of Richmond, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., if fair, it not the first fair day thereafter, the real estate conveyed by the said deed, consisting of that valuable property known as the HUGUENOT SPRINGS, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, of which above one hundred acres are open land, the balance in original growth of oak and pine, embracing some fine timber.
The buildings are very numerous, consisting of a large HOTEL and a number of handsome COTTAGES, which cost originally from $30,000 to $40,000. Besides, the MINERAL WATERS are held in high repute by those acquainted with them. In addition, as by recent geological surveys, there is no reason to doubt that valuable beds of COAL exist on the land.
For a further description of this valuable property, reference is made to Dr. J. J. Moreman's edition of the Virginia Springs, page 286.
The attention of Northern capitalists is particularly called to this sale.
TERMS—Enough in cash to defray the expenses of executing this trust and to pay off the debt secured by said deed, amounting to $5,706, with such interest as may have accrued thereon; and as to the residue thereof, on such terms as the said executors shall, at the hour of sale, make known. The taxes for 1868 to be paid by the purchaser. JOEL B. WATKINS, } Trustees.
JAMES PLEASANTS, }

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF MAJOR THOMPSON, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Major Thompson, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:
GRAND BOULEVARD—Four lots on northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and 79th-st.
79TH-ST.—Two lots on north side of 79th-st., adjoining the last described lots on the rear.
11TH-AV.—Two lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 80th-st.
11TH-AV.—Six lots on west side of 11th-av., commencing on southwest corner of 75th-st.
75TH-ST.—Fourteen lots and gores, together with the large dwelling-house thereon, situate on the south side of 75th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.
11TH-AV.—One lot on northwest corner of 11th-av. and 75th-st., together with one rear lot fronting on 75th-st.
78TH-ST.—Five lots on south side of 78th-st., commencing 106 feet 3 inches west of 9th-av.
All of the above described lots are located in the immediate vicinity of the great improvements commenced and projected by the Central Park Commissioners, and are rapidly enhanced in value.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
Address ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.; or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet 35th and 36th sts.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELP WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GOOD AGENTS, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.
The popular edition of Dickens now publishing by the Appletons, is selling fast. Nothing has been published which is so cheap, well printed and legible. Six volumes are out: "American Notes," 15 cents; "Christmas Stories," 25 cents; "Oliver Twist," 25 cents; "Nicholas Nickleby," 35 cents; "Pickwick Papers," 35 cents; "Great Expectations," 25 cents. To be completed in 17 volumes. The entire works of Dickens, $4 50.
Send for circular of special terms to agents. Good agents wanted by
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
A splendid chance for good agents, male and female!
The most elegant subscription book published,
WORLD NOTED WOMEN;
OR, TYPES OF WOMANLY ATTRIBUTES OF ALL LANDS AND AGES,
Illustrated with seventeen large and elegant steel engravings. Agents wanted in all parts of the country to sell this valuable and elegant work. It is peculiarly suitable for lady agents, who could make large profits in canvassing for this, or other of our publications. Address
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO WORK in the kitchen of a restaurant, to make herself generally useful. Apply at once at No. 75 Chambers-st., to A. REED.

WANTED—CHRISTIAN GENTLEMEN OF EXperience to introduce a charitable enterprise for the coöperation of Sabbath-schools. Address Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COMPETENT MEN AS TRAVELing, State and local agents for an A No. 1 Life Insurance Company. Liberal compensation paid. Apply to or address A. REQUA, No. 64 Broadway, Room 36.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework in a family living in the country; city references required. Call at No. 29 West 46th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

ALL WANTING INTELLIGENT LADIES for respectable employment, and ladies seeking such positions, please address, with stamp, THE MUTUAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway, Room No. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, south side of 86th-st., seventh house west of 5th-av.; a fine view of the Park and Hudson River from the cupola, with all the modern improvements; built by days' work; lot 22x100 feet 5 inches; house 22x52 deep. Inquire of WM. BEDELL. See bill on the premises.

FIFTH-AV. LEASE FOR SALE.—COLUMbia College lease of two lots, one on 5th-av., 40x117 feet, and the other on 49th-st., 35x100.5, property belonging to the estate of A. W. Bradford, deceased. The leases are for 21 years, with three renewals. Apply to G. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st.; or L. STARR, No. 3 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 30TH-ST., VERY NEAR 5th-av., a high-stoop brown-stone house, elegantly frescoed; 21x50. Price $30,000.
WM. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSTITUTIONS—FOR SALE.—A large corner of William and Pine streets. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, with all modern improvements, with or without furniture; plumbing first quality and house in perfect order; 20 to 25 minutes' ride of the ferry; possession given by Feb. 15; price with furniture, $8,250; without furniture, $7,250; mortgage, $2,500. Inquire of DAVENPORT & FANNING, No. 187 Montague-st., near Court.

FOR SALE LOW—MONROE-ST., BETWEEN Franklin and Classon avs., a two-story Philadelphia front brick house, brown-stone trimmings, modern improvements. Apply to H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FIVE FIRST-CLASS BROWN stone houses, fronting on the Park, corner of Cumberland-st. and DeKalb-av., Brooklyn. Apply to the owner, No. 410 Cumberland-st. WM. A. BRUSH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.
If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
SAM'L A. HAYT,
LEWIS H. WHITE,
FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867. Executors.

$20,000.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER FOR SALE.—Five acres of ground, beautifully laid out and well shaded, fine house, 30 by 40 feet, with two-story dining-room extension, and a further extension for servants, dining-room and kitchen; all modern improvements. A beautiful place, occupied the year of 1864 by Hon. Wm. A. Darling. Also, 130 farms for sale in New-Jersey, and houses and lots in the principal cities and towns on the line of the N. J. and N. J. Central Railroads. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ATTENTION.—CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT lands, village lots, water powers for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean Co., N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; price per acre $25 and upward; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE from Dover, N. J., and 45 miles from New-York, a fine farm containing 100 acres good farming land and 60 acres fine timber. N. A. LESPINASSE, Box No. 5,091 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED, A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT,
On the Hudson River, in full view of Catskill Mountains; about seven acres in garden, choice fruit, horses, carriages, cows and poultry, if wanted, complete, with elegant surroundings. For further information, inquire of J. P. COOPER, Secretary Atlantic Savings Bank, Chatham-square.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST floor, basement and sub-cellar; also, the first and second lofts in store No. 34 Murray, corner of Church-st., together or separately.
ALSO,
the first floor, basement and sub-cellar of store No. 38 Park-place and No. 83 Barclay-st.; can be divided to make a store on each street.
Apply to
JOHN P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT IN ONE OF THE best stores in Church-st.; the apartments are first-class; office furniture and fixtures for sale at a reasonable price. Apply on the premises, No. 219 Church-st., between Walker and Lispenard sts., (between 11 and 1 o'clock.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—ROOM AND BEDROOM NEATLY furnished for housekeeping. Call at No. 329 East 12th-st.

TO RENT—TWO LOFTS FOR LIGHT MANUfacturing purposes. Apply at No. 40 West 18th-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE two rooms, with first-class board, about first week in February; locality 23d and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Would furnish rooms, and would not object to third story. Private family preferred. Address, with particulars, "A. B.," Box No. 440 Post-office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE A parlor and bedroom in a first-class house, with board, between 15th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. A liberal price paid for first-class accommodations. Address C. B. S., Box No. 466 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of letting furnished rooms, with or without board; single gentlemen preferred; rooms on second floor; a first-class house in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st., New-York.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—BOARD WANTED IN a private family, by a gentleman and wife who would appreciate a good home; accommodations must be first class and terms reasonable. Address, stating full particulars, E. S. F., Box No. 3,146, Post-office.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED BY TWO single gentlemen, between 23th and 40th sts. and 4th and 7th avs.; terms not to exceed $12 per week each. Address R. F., Box No. 706 Post-office.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also a front parlor and bedroom on the third floor, with board. Private table if desired.

TO LET—ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished room on second floor, convenient to 5th-av. cars, to gentlemen, without board, at a reasonable price. Address L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—4TH-ST. AND Lafayette-place.—Large room on first floor, furnished to use as parlor and bedroom if desired; also, one room on floor above. Apply on the premises.

NO. 319 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, suitable for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 1,129 BROADWAY.—VERY FINE rooms, with or without board, to family or single gentlemen; a good home in a first-class location; small family; terms reasonable.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

A LARGE EXTENSION ROOM TO LET, furnished, with board; terms low to a good party; references exchanged. Apply at No. 175 (old number) East 17th-st.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms and some single, with or without board; house first class; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a room with board to a gentleman at $8 per week, No. 260 West 11th-st.; old No. 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; references required.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom, for single gentlemen, with or without board. No. 401 5th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to single gentlemen only, by the day, week or month, No. 16 6th-av., corner Amity-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARried couples can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board at No. 48 East 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen to rent at No. 30 East 13th-st.; references required.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME room, second floor, for one or two gentlemen; with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., to gentlemen only, without board.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 222 Clinton-st.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY.—FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or singly; hot and cold water.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses improve and preserve the sight. H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....DIRECTRESS
ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 11, will be produced for the second and last time, Gounod's
FAUST.
Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Arnold, Miss Richings and Mrs. Seguin in the cast.
On MONDAY EVENING will be produced, for the first time in America, Wm. Vincent Wallace's last opera,
THE DESERT FLOWER,
with a great cast,
GRAND CHORUS AND ENLARGED ORCHESTRA.
Box-sheet open at Beer & Schirmer's, No 701 Broadway; Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the Academy.

STEINWAY HALL—TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD SYMPHONY SOIRÉE,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JAN. 11, at 8.
(FOURTH SEASON.)
Soloists:
Mme. AUGUSTE SALOGH, Contralto,
(Her first appearance in America.)
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony, No. 8.....Beethoven
Songs.....Schumann
Concerto, E minor.....Chopin
Symphonic Poem, "Ideale" (first time).....Liszt
Songs.....Schubert
Presto Scherzando (Posthumous).....Mendelssohn
Overture, Genoveva.....Schumann
Tickets, $1 50 each. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Steinway Hall, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth-st.; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 768 Broadway; Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
FIFTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1868.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will assist:
Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contralto.
Miss CLEMENTINE BARNARD, Pianist, her first appearance at these concerts.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the celebrated English Tenor, his first appearance at these concerts.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with the request of many families, it is respectfully announced that there will be given, on
SATURDAY, JAN. 11,
AN
OLIVER TWIST
MATINEE.
Doors open at 1 o'clock. Performance commences at 1½.
BOX BOOK FOR THE ABOVE MATINEE NOW OPEN.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
THEATRE FRANCAIS..Lessee and Director.J. GRAU
MARIE ANTOINETTE commences at 7¾ o'clock.
MARIE ANTOINETTE ticket office at Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.
THE LAST NIGHT
OF MARIE ANTOINETTE,
THIS (FRIDAY,) Jan. 10.
TO-MORROW—MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.
NEXT WEEK RISTORI'S FAREWELL.

LAST MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY)—LAST RISTORI MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Private boxes can be secured to-day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALDWIN & CO.....DIRECTORS
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS ROYAL COMPANY FROM JAPAN,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 11,
LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT,
and LA CORDE SENSIBLE,
with Mlle. Raillez, Mme. Larmet, &c.
M. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT, TUESDAY, Jan. 14.
Tickets at the Theatre, and No. 701 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read FOUR TIMES in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as follows: On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, his DAVID COPPERFIELD and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats $2 each.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
DODWORTH HALL.
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.
KING JOHN, (two scenes.)
CHRISTMAS CAROL, (third stave.)
Mr. CRUMMLES' DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at McFarland's bookstore, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. Commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, a change of programme.

REMEMBER THE
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, JAN. 23.
Tickets and Boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701; Chickering's, No. 653; Macoy's, No. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THE PARIS PICTURES.—THE AMERICAN Pictures and Sculptures contributed to the Paris Universal Exposition, are now on view, day and evening, in the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

THE GREAT PRIZE SKATING MATCH at Oatman's 5th-av. Pond, TO-DAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good City reference. Also by a Protestant girl as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would take care of children and make herself generally useful; both wish to live in one family. Can be seen until suited, at No. 145 West 24th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT ladies' maid; understands all kinds of sewing and hairdressing; can do up ladies' fineries; would go as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; has several years reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 236 West 16th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English Protestant woman, as cook; understands English, French and American cooking; has the best City references, four years, from her last situation; no objection to the country; wages moderate. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who thoroughly understands French and American cooking, such as pastry, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; can give the best of City reference from her employers; no objection to a hotel or private boarding-house. Inquire at No. 415 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to work by the day, who is capable of doing all kinds of fine washing, also French fluting in the neatest style. Call at No. 730 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 3d av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER, WITH UNexceptionable references, a situation; is competent to take charge of servants and the house in general, and is also willing to assist in sewing. Address B. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD SEAMstress to go out by the day, week or month; has good City reference. Call or send to No. 248 West 30th-st. Understands family sewing.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with the chamberwork; good references. Call for two days at No. 345 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress; she is capable and can flute well. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIdow woman to take care of children or to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 30 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 329 East 12th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS WISHes a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing. Can be seen at No. 239 West 37th-st., second floor, back-room.

A LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, being competent to discharge faithfully the duties of a nurse to ladies in their sickness, offers her services to any lady who may require them, or would take a child to nurse in her own house; would have the best of care; can give the highest reference in the City, and would require the same. Apply at No. 633 Greenwich-st., first floor.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, WHO has lived with the first families of the City of New-York, a situation as waiter; can give the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Apply for two days at Dr. LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give good references; no objection to the country. Address C. R., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Englishman, a situation as butler in a private family, or to attend an invalid gentleman; unexceptionable English and City reference given. Apply to T. B. L., No. 26 Amity-st., third floor.

A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER, MIDdle-age and married, with twenty-five years' experience, undoubted integrity and habits of scrupulous devotion to duty, desires a permanent position where such qualifications will command a fair compensation; will give most satisfactory references to last employers, last six years, who lately closed business, and to others. Address M. D., Box No. 1,832 Post-office.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

PERSONAL.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the Lecture-room at 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Last week of the spectacular pantomime,
LITTLE DEW DROP;
OR,
THE FAIRIES' HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE.
Previous to the pantomime, the pleasing Comedietta,
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS! PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS, YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, PAIR OF ROEBUCKS, AFRICAN PORCUPINES, CROWNED CRANES, DEMOISELLE CRANES, BABOONS, MONKEYS, &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
Tom Thumb Elephant, Hannibal, Jr.; Living Gorilla, Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zobeide Luti and Zalumma Agra, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Monday next Mr. Levick's sensation drama of PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
received at every representation with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
Previous to the pantomime
A SUPERB SELECTION OF
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE ARENA,
introducing all the leading artists of
THE INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL.

WALLACK'S.
OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

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THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., CORNER STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter,) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced, with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

DR. ANNA DENSMORE'S MEDICAL LECTURES
AT BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.
First lecture to both sexes, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 M., and to ladies only on the following MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets for the course, $1 50. Admission, 50 cents. To be had with programmes, at Pond's, Nos. 547 and 565 Broadway, Mme. Demorest's, Nos. 473 and 838 Broadway, St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and at the door.

NOTICE.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH LECTURES TO-MORROW, (3½ o'clock,) at Bunyan Hall, Broadway, corner West 15th-st., on *The New-York Press, D. Ds, Demons, Dollars and the Dickens*. Admission to dress circle free; parquet secured seats 25 cents.

THE GREAT PRIZE SKATING MATCH at Oatman's 5th-av. Pond, TO-DAY.

MUSICAL.

KNABE'S "GOLD MEDAL" PIANOS,
With the patent Agraffe. Also, the "New Scale Cottage" Pianos, $275 to $450.
FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1125 Broadway, 2d door above 25th-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS BY Signor M. J. GIANNETTI, lately Professor in the Conservatory, No. 46 East 14th-st., Haines' piano rooms, Union-square. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—OR IN EXCHANGE FOR CLOTHing or a good horse, a pianoforte order on a first-class maker. Address Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will re-open, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PRIVATE SCHOOL WANTED.—A LADY wishes to buy out a small private school, with furniture; will pay cash. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Station E, 8th-av.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF ONE OF the first professors in the City, desires a few additional pupils upon the piano-forte. Terms $20 per quarter. Address Miss N., Station L, New-York Post-office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, HAVING three hours a day not occupied, desires one or more pupils at their residence; teaches English, French and German; speaks the languages fluently; music, piano and harp, drawing and all the fine embroideries; unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, No. 276 West 38th-st.

A YOUNG LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING the English branches, also German, French and Music, desires a situation as visiting governess. Address Miss M. L., Station E, New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS would like to give lessons in French in the evening. Address H. L., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

TRENOR'S SOIRÉE DANSANTE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
At his new and beautiful Academy Rooms,
LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st.
Season tickets can be obtained at the rooms.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes in fashionable dancing are now forming for the second quarter.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The FREE LIST, with the exception of the PRESS, is entirely suspended.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
OLIVER TWIST.
SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1868.
will be presented, with new scenery, complete appointments, novel effects, the celebrated drama, from
CHARLES DICKENS'
beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in twelve months
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
on which occasion will be presented for the first time in five years Planche's charming Comedy of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Also, for the first time in this Theatre, John Maddison Morton's new comedy entitled
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In both of which pieces Mr. Lester Wallack will appear every evening during the week.
THE BOX BOOK
for Mr. Wallack's nights
IS NOW OPEN.
Doors open at 7¼; Performance commences at 8.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THIS SATURDAY, JAN. 11, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND INAUGURATION OPERA MATINEE,
By the
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI OPERA COMPANY,
When Verdi's
IL TROVATORE
will be performed.
Mme. Anna de la Grange.....Leonora
Miss Adelaide Phillips.....Azucena
Signor Massimiliani.....Manrico
Signor Orlandini.....Conte di Luna
Musical Director.....Signor Nicolao
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
Persons are requested, to avoid the rush at the door, to purchase their tickets in advance at the regular ticket offices, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE as VIOLETA.
WEDNESDAY—FOURTH NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SATURDAY.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCE OF SHAKESPEARE'S EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
Of this, the most beautiful spectacle ever given to the stage.

TO-NIGHT.	MATINEE AND NIGHT. MATINEE AND NIGHT.	THIS AFTERNOON.
Eightieth Representation.	MATINEE AND NIGHT. MATINEE AND NIGHT. MATINEE AND NIGHT. MATINEE AND NIGHT. MATINEE AND NIGHT.	Thirteenth Matinee.

Mr. G. L. FOX.....as.....BOTTOM
MISS ROSA COOKE.....as.....OBERON
MENDELSSOHN'S GRAND ORIGINAL MUSIC.
MATINEE PRICES—Admission, 75c.; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50c.; children, 50c. Doors open at 12½; begins at 1½ o'clock.
EVENING—Doors open at 7; begins at 8 o'clock.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
FOURTEENTH WEEK AND SUCCESS STILL UNLIMITED!

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS'
BROADWAY THEATRE.
TO-DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 1½. EVENING, at 7¾.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS as MARY STUART, at both.

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING AT 7¾.
LAST MATINEE OF MARY STUART.	LAST NIGHT OF MARY STUART.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.	MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

MONDAY, Falconer's PEEP O' DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces that this Theatre
WILL REMAIN CLOSED
UNTIL WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 15,
when will be presented for the first time the
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear, among other attractions,
JARRETT & PALMER'S
BALLET TROUPE.
The box sheet now open for the sale of reserved seats for the first six representations.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MATINEE AT 2 TO-DAY.
Last night of OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
MONDAY NIGHT THE SHOW PIECE
THE FROST KING.
The spectacle of the season.
WATCH FOR IT—SEE IT.

25, 50 AND 75 CENTS
Admission to that grand and popular show,
"THE PILGRIM."
Full houses and delighted audiences.
TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., and EVERY EVENING at 8.
Bring all your enemies and be reconciled.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT
(THIS SEASON—1868) of the NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Madison-av., near 27th-st., will be given at
IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 8 o'clock,
on which occasion the following talented artists will appear: Miss Jennie Bull, Soprano; Sig. Severini, Mr. H. R. Romeyn, Mr. I. B. Poznanski, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Mr. Wm. Dressler and Sig. Campi. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1; to be had at the Conservatory and at the door. Pupils free.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY.
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

GRANDE DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN.
Song of the Letters, 50c.; Sword of My Father, 40c.; Tell Him, 40c.; Grande Valse, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 35c.; for violin, 15c. each.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

THE GREAT PRIZE SKATING MATCH at Oatman's 5th-av. Pond, TO-DAY.

JEROME PARK SKATING CLUB.—A special train will leave depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 11 A. M., SATURDAY next, for the Skating Pond.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES Impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DENTISTRY.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 10.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented resolutions, adopted at a meeting of citizens of Worcester, Mass., in regard to the rights of [illegible] citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, praying for the passage of a bill for the establishment of a line of steamers between New-York and one or more European ports, or some equivalent measure to encourage immigration. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HOWARD rose to a personal explanation. He said he had noticed in the New-York *Evening Post* and Philadelphia *Bulletin*, what purported to be an abstract of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs relative to the suspension of Secretary STANTON, which subject had been referred to them, and had been for some time under consideration. It having been committed to him for investigation, and that fact having transpired, he had been waited on last Monday by two persons, one named B. RANDOLPH KEIM, holding himself out as correspondent of the New-York *Herald*; the other named W. SCOTT SMITH, announcing himself as manager of the Evening Press Association, including the New-York *Evening Post* and other papers. After sundry importunities he had reluctantly allowed them to take a copy of what they supposed to be the contemplated report of the Committee on Military Affairs on that subject in the committee-room under his immediate supervision; but he had permitted it upon the sole condition and under the injunction that not one word of it should transpire, nor should the copy be taken from the committee-room until they had his permission. They had agreed to this over and over again, and he had not supposed they would so far forget their obligations as to violate the pledge. Portions had, however, since been published, in strict violation of good faith, and he named them in order that their employers might know their character and that the world might know what sort of persons they are.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, in pursuance of the notice he gave when reporting the Funding Bill, moved that it be recommitted to the Committee. He said some prominence had been given to a well-written anonymous circular which had been sent to each Senator and extensively published, and which seemed to impute to the Finance Committee a desire to favor private interests. The clauses complained of were the limitation of one per cent. for expenses issuing and disposing of bonds, and that in regard to foreign exchange. The answer was that the one per cent. clause is a mere limitation of the expense, and is in every loan law passed for twenty years, with the difference that in this bill there is no appropriation of one cent while in other loan bills there was. The Committee did not contemplate any expense but the printing of new bonds for any agent except the Treasurer of the United States. Even this expense is not provided for, but will depend upon future appropriations. As to foreign exchange it is only to provide for the actual difference of exchange balance, the exchange bonds and the lower rates proposed by the bill. The Finance Committee wished fairly to consider every objection to the bill, and they meant to strip it of every provision that possibly might enable interested parties to direct attention from the great objects sought by the bill. If no one else did so, he would move to so modify those clauses that no one could be misled by this pretence.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill amending the Act of July, 1866, by repealing the section which limits the number of Majors in the Quartermaster's Department to twelve, and of Captains to thirty. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

POST-OFFICE AGENTS.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill providing that the appointments of all Deputy Postmasters for offices where the compensation allowed to the Postmaster amounts to $500, and all railway clerks and Post-office agents whose compensation amounts to $500 per annum, shall be made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. All such commissions and appointments now held shall cease and determine within thirty days after the passage of this act, provided they have not heretofore been confirmed by the Senate.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. HOWARD offered a joint resolution appropriating $15,000 to defray the expenses of the Joint Committee on Ordnance, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the consolidation of the national indebtedness into bonds of long date, bearing not more than three and a half per cent. interest per annum, principal and interest payable in gold, and secured against State taxation; also as to the expediency of repealing the law limiting the amount of national currency to three hundred millions dollars, so as to allow persons depositing the new bonds to receive seventy-five per cent. of value in national currency for the purpose of circulation; of requiring the National Banks to deposit within a given time the new bonds or else surrender the circulation now secured by the deposit of government securities, and in case they surrender such part of their circulation as to reduce the amount outstanding to less than three hundred millions, then to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a similar amount of legal tender notes to be used in purchase or payment of bonds at the time redeemable.

The resolution further instructs the Committee to consider the propriety of creating a Financial Board, composed in part of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the currency, who shall have power in case the National Bank currency shall not be materially diminished, to cause the notes gradually to be funded or canceled, until the resumption of specie payments. After which the Board may be authorized in times of commercial distress or panic, to cause to be issued and delivered to the banks, in proportion to their circulation, on deposit of the new bonds, legal tender notes to an amount not exceeding fifty million dollars.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the amendments to the Deficiency bill, as returned from the House, consisting in additional appropriations for the Senate expenses, deficiency for messengers and laborers, $15,000; for folding-room, $5,000; for clerks to committees, $33,804.

An amendment was also inserted which repeals the law authorizing the President, on application of a Secretary, to transfer the moneys appropriated for one branch of a department to another branch of the same department.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The bill in regard to the tax on distilled spirits came over from the House for signatures, and now goes to the President.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The morning hour having expired the special order, which was the bill to prevent further contraction of the currency, was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by adding at the end of the bill the following:

Provided, That nothing contained in this act, or any other act of Congress shall be construed to authorize an increase of United States notes or other lawful money beyond the amount thereof now outstanding.

Mr. SHERMAN said the amendment was unnecessary, as the volume of currency could not be increased but for a particular purpose—for the reserve authorized to meet temporary liabilities.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the amendment was offered for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Finance Committee contemplated a further increase of the dishonored paper of the Government. The inference apparently intended to be left in the mind of the Senate was that the policy of the bill was only to suspend the reduction of the volume of currency. Some, who claimed to be statesmen, held that the salvation of the country is to be found in swelling this volume of inconvertible paper. If that view was correct they should say so, and let those who supported that view be responsible for it. But if this was simply a measure to stop contraction, business men should know it. When the reserved bill was passed, the state of the country's obligations was such that it was necessary for the security of the Treasury to have such discretionary power to meet certain liabilities.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that as those liabilities had been greatly reduced, there was no law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a dollar of legal-tender notes, except as he had stated.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Secretary of the Treasury, having been authorized to issue $400,000,000 legal-tender notes, had contracted it to $356,000,000. This bill did not, in point of law, deprive him of power to increase the amount again to $400,000,000, in order to pay off existing obligations.

Mr. SHERMAN held that there were no outstanding obligations to be met from the $50,000,000 reserve authorized to be held in the Treasury for that purpose but the three per cent. loan.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the Senator had taken every occasion to denounce legal tender as depreciable currency, &c. He regarded it as the best possible form of money except gold and silver.

Mr. CONNESS thought it the worst possible currency, containing on the face a promise to pay on demand with no provision or ability to pay.

Mr. WILLIAMS said it did not become Senators to denounce a currency which had carried the country through the exigencies of war, as a depreciated currency. Time should be given for deliberation before Congress committed itself to a fixed policy on finance, when so much difference of opinion existed.

Mr. EDMUNDS further advocated his amendment as timely and pertinent. But to satisfy the Senator he would modify his amendment by inserting the word "existing" before the word "act." After further debate, Mr. WILLIAMS again modified the amendment by adding at the end "excepting the amount of $50,000,000 reserve United States notes already authorized by law."

The amendment, as modified, was lost—17 to 30.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to amend by striking out the words "until Congress shall otherwise provide," and inserting "until the 1st of July next," so that the law allowing contraction of currency shall be suspended until the close of the fiscal year, and near the time of the probable adjournment of Congress. It would then be a simple suspension, and Congress could have time for deliberation.

Mr. MORTON condemned the amendment as a virtual defeat of the bill. The country and business interests wanted a fixed policy adopted.

Mr. CONKLING asked how, under a bill professing on its face to be a temporary measure, a stated policy was to be adopted that would tend to the security of business.

Mr. MORTON said if contraction after the first of [illegible] would be a [illegible] in the interim. He anticipated that if this bill was passed it would never be repealed.

Mr. CATTELL felt some responsibility for the bill, as the Committee had honored him by adopting substantially the language of a resolution introduced by him at the beginning of the session. He proceeded to argue that resumption could never come from contraction of currency, and that a sound financial condition could only result from patiently restoring values destroyed during the late war.

After further discussion by Mr. CONKLING and others, a motion by Mr. WILLEY, to go into Executive session, was [illegible], and after a short time the Senate adjourned [illegible].

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-YORK MAIL ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. O'NEIL offered a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to communicate the reasons for the discontinuance of the transmission of the midnight mail between New-York and Philadelphia, and places East and North, and whether, in view of the necessities of commerce, the renewal of such transmission should not be immediately ordered. Adopted.

A DEBATING DAY.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was ordered that the session to-morrow be devoted to general debate.

EDUCATION.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill to establish a system of schools for the District of Columbia that should serve as a model for similar institutions throughout the nation. Postponed, and made the special order for Wednesday next and until disposed of, and ordered to be printed.

THE ALLEGED SUFFERING IN ALASKA.

Mr. BUTLER asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the reports in the public journals that great suffering from cold and hunger has been sustained by United States soldiers in Alaska, and directing the Secretary of War to furnish copies of all the dispatches and reports on the subject, and all orders and directions given by the Department.

Mr. HIGBY objected, and the resolution was not received.

THE WHISKY METERS.

Mr. HOWE proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution, under discussion yesterday, in reference to whisky meters, on which the previous question had been seconded.

Mr. SCHENCK, who reported the joint resolution, and who was entitled to an hour to close the debate, yielded part of his time to

Mr. PILE, who, referring to the remarks of Mr. MARSHALL yesterday, that the thieving in the first year of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration was more than the whole cost of Mr. BUCHANAN's four years' Administration, remarked that the last year of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration had cost the country more than the whole of Mr. LINCOLN's first term, taking gold as the basis of the value, and deducting the expenses growing out of the war, the responsibility of which rested elsewhere than on Mr. LINCOLN or his Administration, or on the party that elected him. When Mr. JOHNSON succeeded to the Presidential office there was an influx of desperate and wicked men, and broken down political hacks into Washington to secure a dispensation of patronage, which had debauched public morals.

Mr. CHANLER made the question of order that this being a debate on whisky meters, it should not take the direction of a debate on political party measures.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, ruling that Mr. PILE should confine himself to the question before the House.

Mr. PILE remarked that he was but replying to remarks in the same line of argument.

The Speaker said that that was very true, but that point of order had not been made in the debate yesterday, and therefore the Chair had not arrested it.

Mr. CHANLER remarked that he had not been present yesterday when the debate took such wide latitude, and that under the explanation he would withdraw his point of order. He would, however, ask the gentleman not to attempt to gage the Democratic Party, as he did not belong to it.

Mr. PILE remarked that he was simply stating matters of history. From the time when Mr. JOHNSON succeeded to the Presidency, the demoralization and widespread debauchery of the public heart and conscience had increased fourfold, and had gone on increasing till the present hour; and when the causes were looked for they would have to be traced to the war and the men who produced it. The men of the South who made the war on the Government, and the men of the North who sympathized with them, aiding and abetting them, with here and there a Union man and a Union soldier sandwiched between them as leaven to save the putrid and corrupt mass, constituted the present Democratic Party. On the men who now constituted that party—on the Democratic public Press, from the paper of Brick POMEROY in Wisconsin, to the New-York *World* in New-York, and on the Democratic leaders, from HENRY CLAY DEAN, of Iowa, up to the Vallandighams, Seymours and Pendletons, rested the responsibility for the war, for the public debt and for the demoralization that had been referred to. And yet the party that had been the stye in the eye, the polypus in the nose and the cancer in the heart of society was the party which the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MARSHALL) asked the Republican Party to abdicate in favor of. Such a proposition almost took away one's breath. But it was a hopeless task; that rotten and putrid carcass could never be revivified. He knew that

"The withered branches of a tree,
It lopped with care a strength may give,
By which the rest shall bloom and live,
All greenly fresh and wildly free."

But he knew also, that when, as in the case of the Democratic Party,

"The lightning in its wrath,
The waving boughs with fury scathe;
The mighty trunk the rain feels
And never more a leaf reveals."

Mr. MARSHALL, referring to some remarks made yesterday by Mr. PILE reflecting on the character of Mr. GOODELL and Dr. FOWLER, of Springfield, Ill., desired him to state whether he intended to make a specific charge of fraud against either of these gentlemen; and if so he desired these charges to be made in such a manner as that they should be investigated. He understood these gentlemen to be men of high social position and integrity.

Mr. PILE replied that he had made, yesterday, a general statement in reference to the majority of the men who were engaged in Government contracts in the West, and who, if not Democrats before the war, had, during the war, voted for the Democratic Party, and were now members of that party. In reference to the two gentlemen specifically named, he only stated what he did on the public estimation in which they were held, so far as he had heard it expressed, and especially on the suggestion of other gentlemen from Illinois who had given him their names.

Mr. MARSHALL expressed a desire to know what gentlemen from Illinois had made any charge against those persons.

Mr. PILE declined to be further examined on the subject, and proceeded to speak on the merits of the joint resolution. He said he should vote for it, and hoped it would pass, although he had really no faith in the success of any law except the law was better administered than it was at present. He believed that the only remedy was the substitution of a small tax, to be paid at the distillery by the distiller himself, and of a license ranging in amount from $2,000 to $10,000 a year, so that the collection of the revenue from whisky should be taken out of the hands of that race of cormorants and thieves who now had control of it.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE expressed his surprise that a question of that character should have given rise to so wide a latitude of debate. Indeed, he had often wondered that when a business question was before the House, involving more or less the interests of the country, the discussion should so frequently degenerate into a political discussion, or into petty asperities. The people of the nation were looking to the Houses of Congress for measures which would relieve them from the burdens now imposed on them, and he was glad that the Committee of Ways and Means was thus early in the session bending its energies to the removal of these burdens. He regretted to have heard aspersions on high public officials of this country. He looked upon the Secretary of the Treasury as an able and honest man and faithful official, and he believed that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was personally beyond reproach; but the latter office required more executive ability and more moral courage than any office under the Government. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue should be master of his position, and should have the moral force when a collector or an assessor of any district did not perform his duty faithfully to remove him immediately, instead of sending spies to watch him to be themselves corrupted. The people demanded that execution of this law; they knew that one hundred millions or more should be received annually from the tax on whisky. They were groaning under the burden of oppressive taxation, and they would not bear it, and ought not to bear it much longer. There was a fault somewhere; where, he did not know; but it was idle to say that the law now on the statute book regarding the tax on whisky could not be enforced. Referring to the remarks of Mr. MARSHALL yesterday, he asked whether that gentleman did not remember that for the first time in the history of the Government the expression had come from the mouth of a Democratic Executive, that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that that doctrine had been followed by the Democratic disciples from that day to this. Let the gentleman (MARSHALL) look at the last Democratic Administration—the last, he prayed in the name of God and liberty, that would ever disgrace the country—and learn his lesson therefrom. Who, said he, depleted our Treasury and brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy in time of peace? A Democratic Administration. Who stole ships of war and sent them to the remotest seas when the clouds of rebellion were thick in the skies? A Democratic Administration. Who robbed our arsenals and sent our munitions of war to a country already rife with rebellion? A Democratic Administration. Who attempted to divide our domain and steal from our Union ten of its noble States? Members of the Democratic Party. Who are responsible that there is a vacant chair at every table and that the nation is clothed with the habiliments of mourning? Members of the Democratic Party. Who are responsible for the five thousand millions of money wrung from the bone and sinew of the nation to carry on this unholy war? Under whose teachings came about that terrible riot in New-York, where with lawless violence the rioters destroyed property and shot down in the streets innocent men, women and children? Members of the Democratic Party. Who opposed enlistments? Who opposed the draft, and said that coercion against secession was a sin, and that the war was a failure? The very leaders of the Democratic Party. Who are now aspiring to the office of the President? If the gentleman thinks that the people have lost their rights, I assure him that they will never attempt to regain them by placing the Democratic Party in power. This new-born child of freedom will never again be throttled by a Democratic enemy. This nation with its great hero and greater man, who through and with the people achieved the most noble and glorious victory which the world has ever seen; although it may be through the valley of the shadow of death, yet fearing no evil and affiliation with unrepentant traitors, will, by-and-bye, come forth the greatest and most powerful, and the freest nation which the sun has shown upon.

Mr. CHANLER desired to offer an amendment limiting the amount to be paid to the Commissioners.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had no objection to the amendment, although he was himself willing to trust the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, but the joint resolution could not now be amended. Mr. SCHENCK then proceeded to close the debate. He said the subject of the discussion is meters—instruments intended for measuring the strength and quantity of distilled spirits. I think it necessary to notify the House of that fact. [Laughter.] What there is in whisky that occasions us always, when we come to discuss anything about it, to run into an inquiry about the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party, I leave to the other side to explain. [Laughter.] It may be the attraction of affinity. I have not willingly led the discussion away from the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to a consideration of the relative merits of the Democratic and Republican Parties, or into an inquiry of what pertains particularly to either party. Before, however, I speak of the joint resolution itself, perhaps it is proper that I should, in the briefest manner, protest against the ground that has been taken by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MARSHALL) and others, as objections to this as one of the means for detecting frauds and enabling the Government successfully to collect its revenue. The gentleman from Illinois takes the broad ground that metres and every device that can be invented will be of no importance whatever, and that the old Democratic Party and its principles alone can bring about the desired result. I am not willing to believe that I concur entirely in what has been said by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WOODBRIDGE) as an answer to every such proposition. But besides that there would be a great difficulty in returning to the old Democratic Party, or to the principles of that party, and satisfying ourselves in the attempt to do so as to what is the party and what are its principles, looking at the party, in the first place, as indicated by its representative men.

Mr. BROOKS said he had refrained from making a point of order before, but he was now going to make a point on the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He should be made to confine himself to his bill.

Mr. SCHENCK admitted that all this was wandering from the proper discussion. He was, however, but referring to what had been said by other gentlemen in debate.

The Speaker notified him that he must confine himself to the subject under discussion.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would submit to the ruling, though he should like to have said a word about the Democratic Party; but as it seemed to be disagreeable he would waive that until some other occasion. He then proceeded to the discussion of meters, and of the relative security against frauds which they would offer. In replying to an inquiry by Mr. WOOD as to the utility of the Tice metre, Mr. SCHENCK stated that in every instance where the Tice meter had been applied to a distillery, that distillery had stopped operations. There was a world of meaning in that fact.

The debate was here closed, and the vote was taken on the joint resolution, which was passed.

It provides for the creation of a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the Secretary, to examine carefully all meters and mechanical contrivances or inventions that may be presented, intended to measure, test and ascertain the productiveness of grain or other article prepared for distillation, or the actual quantity and strength of distilled spirits subject to tax produced therefrom, giving due notice of the time when, and place where, such examination is to be conducted, the Commission to meet and proceed to the performance of its duties, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the earliest practicable day, and to report in detail to the Secretary, to be communicated to Congress, the results of the examination, with such recommendations as may be deemed expedient, on or before the 15th of February next. The second section provides that, pending the action of the Commission, and until its report be made and a meter adopted by law, all work on the construction of meters under the direction of the Treasury Department shall be suspended, and that in the meantime no further contract for meters shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 15 of the act of March 2, 1867. The third section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expenses incident to the carrying out of the joint resolution, and also a reasonable compensation for the services of the Commissioner.

[CORRECTION.—The reporter was mistaken yesterday as to the drift of Mr. MUNGER's remarks on the subject. The object of his remarks was to show that meters could be attached which would furnish correct data as to the amount of spirits distilled.]

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in response to a resolution inquiring as to the State Legislatures which had ratified the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the fourteenth article. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The report says that the States which have so ratified the amendment are Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Tennessee, New-Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New-York, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts and Nebraska.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the Secretary of State in reference to the Spanish steamer *Unestra Senora*, seized by Gen. W. T. SHERMAN in the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., on the 1st of December, 1861. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim* in reference to the sale of the site of Fort Covington, Baltimore, Md. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections on the contested election case of the First Congressional District of Kentucky, which report closes with resolutions that G. G. SYMES, the contestant, is not entitled to the seat, and that LAWRENCE S. TRIMBLE, who holds the certificate, is.

After a discussion lasting for three hours, participated in by Messrs. UPSON, MAYNARD, KERR, DAWES, and others, and a speech by the contestant, the question was taken and the resolutions were adopted, and Mr. TRIMBLE had the oath administered to him by the Speaker, and took his seat as a representative.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. LYNCH offered a resolution declaring that in the present condition of the financial interests of the country, it is inexpedient to withdraw from the people by taxes, duties on imports and excises any larger sum annually than that which would be sufficient to meet the annual expenditures of the Government, including the interest upon, but no part of the principal of the public debt, and that the revenue laws ought speedily to be adapted to the raising of so much revenue and no more.

It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH introduced a joint resolution in reference to bounties to the widows, children and parents of soldiers who have died since the 28th of July, 1866, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and then at 4:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

Revenue Matters.

There was considerable stir yesterday down town among the owners of bonded warehouses. The action of Congress abolishes all warehouses except those upon the grounds of the distiller, and prohibits all deliveries from these hereafter, no matter for what purpose, until the Government tax has been paid. This of course creates a revolution among the bonded warehousemen, many of whom will suffer severely by the change. The Inspectors also realize that the services of at least four-fifths of their number will be dispensed with, and they don't look joyous. The reflection is a pleasant one, that the disappointment of these gentlemen is not contagious. On the contrary, the outside public rather rejoices in the vigorous action of this new Congressional broom.

Cedar-street was lively yesterday, but it was like the bustle of those who gathered to a funeral. There was vigor enough, however, in the establishment at No. 82 to record the following seizure: Thirty-one barrels spirits, at Pier No. 40 North River—Bristol Line. They were consigned to E. W. HOVEY, Boston, by steamer *Doris*. "From what I learn," says the inspector, in his report, for we won't be accountable for either his accuracy of statement or his use of his adverbs, "this is a *very* contraband lot of spirits."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ITALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION BALL.—The first ball of the Italian Rifle Association took place at the Assembly Rooms, No. 1,193 Broadway, last evening, and was well attended, most of our prominent Italian citizens being present. Dancing was kept up with spirit till a late hour. The ball-room was beautifully decorated with military emblems, flowers and the national Italian colors. The proceeds of the sale of tickets are to be devoted to the aid of the GARIBALDI volunteers who served in the late campaign for the independence of Rome. The Ball Committee, which consisted of Signors CRISTADORO, VANNI, PAOLICCHI and others, did their duty efficiently, and greatly promoted the pleasure of their guests.

FIRE IN WOOSTER-STREET.—At 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the room of Mrs. G. BAUBRAY, on the third floor of No. 13 Wooster-street, occupied by FELIX NOTOFARA, boarding and lodging house. The loss was $300, covered by a policy for $1,200 in the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. The damage amounts to $400, and is fully insured.

ABANDONED INFANT.—Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, residing at No. 307 East Thirty-fourth-street, last evening found in the hallway of his residence a male infant, about 3 days old. It was handsomely and expensively dressed, but there was nothing by which its parentage could be discovered, and it was sent to the Commissioners of Charities.

MEDICAL LECTURES.—A course of lectures to ladies will be delivered by Dr. ANNA DENSMORE, at Bunyan Hall, Union-square, commencing at 12 M. to-day. They will be continued on Jan. 13, 15 and 17, at 3:30 P. M., each day. Mrs. DENSMORE's abilities are highly spoken of.

SUDDEN DEATH.—GEORGE JOHNSON, a colored man, 50 years of age, employed as a waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, died suddenly while at his work, at 7 o'clock last evening. An inquest will be held at his residence, No. 83 Crosby-street.

A Washington dispatch says JOHN TYLER, son of Ex-President TYLER, is now sojourning in that city, and that he represents his brother ROBERT as being engaged in editing the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, in which office his beautiful and accomplished daughter, LETITIA CHRISTIANA TYLER, is engaged in setting type.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 10—5 P. M.

Consols for money and the account, 92⅛@92¼.

American Securities closed with a very flat feeling. The following are the quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......................71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......................88
Erie Railway Shares.......................49¼

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 10—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 10—5 P. M.

The Rentes tend upward.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 10—5 P. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.......................7⅞d.
Middling Orleans.......................7⅞d.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. for White California, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 47s. for Canadian.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 28s. 3d. Resin, 6s. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 9d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined. Clover-seed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 115s. for winter-cured extra prime Mess. Pork, 78s. for new Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 49s. 6d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 46s. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 10—1:20 P. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ⅌ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ⅌ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ⅌ ton, for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 10—5 P. M.

Petroleum firmer; sales at 45 francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 10.

SUGAR—There have been heavy arrivals of the new crop in this city, but sales, so far, have been light. EXCHANGE—On the United States, in currency, 25½@27 discount; on London, 11¾@12¼ premium; Gold, par.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 06@$2 09, and No. 2 at $2 02. New CORN fairly active and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales at 86¼c.@86½c.; Old is dull at 86¾c.@87c. OATS quiet but steady at 57½c@58c. RYE is dull at $1 58 for No. 1, in store. BARLEY more active and firmer at $1 85@$1 86 for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, advanced 25c.; sales at $20@$20 25. Sweet Pickled Hams steady and quiet at 12c. LARD 12⅛c.@12¼c. for prime city steam. English Meats inactive. BULK MEATS inactive and nominal; Sides, 9½c; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c. Loose GREEN MEATS dull; Hams, 10¾c.@12c. DRESSED HOGS active and declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $7 30@$8 30. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $5 77½@$8 10 for common to extra heavy. BEEF CATTLE steady at $6 75@$7 for good to choice shipping. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 1 Winter, $2 55; No. 1 Spring, $2 15. CORN quiet at 87c.@88c. on ear, and 90c.@92c. for shelled. OATS dull at 68c. for No. 1. RYE unchanged. BARLEY firm at $1 75@$1 85 for Fall. COTTON firmer at 14c. for Middling DRESSED HOGS quiet at $7 50@$8 25; receipts 3,000 head. MESS PORK firm at $20@$21 for old and new; $20 75 was offered for new. BULK MEATS dull at 7¼c 9¼c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON dull and small sales of Shoulders at 9c.; Clear Sides 11½c.; Clear Ribbed Sides offered at 11c. LARD held at 12½c.; 12¼c. was offered. CATTLE unchanged. Tobacco not quoted. Gold 137.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan 10.

COTTON active; sales 5,400 bales; receipts, 8,060; exports, 5,744; Middling, 15¼c.; sales of the week, 32,200 bales; receipts, 22,071 bales; exports—coastwise, 4,762 bales; foreign, 21,634 bales; stock, 112,819 bales. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. MOLASSES steady and firm; Common, 55c.; Prime to Choice, 70c.@75c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $9 25: other grades nominal. CORN firmer at 95c.@97½c. OATS firm at 82½c.@85c. BACON—Shoulders, jobbing, at 9c.@9½c; Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. PORK firmer, and holders are asking an advance. LARD firmer; tierces, 12½c.@13¼c.; keg, 13½c.@13¾c. Sterling Exchange 146@147½. New-York. Sight Exchange, ½ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold 136¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 10.

Trade is very quiet. COTTON is advancing slowly; Middling Uplands 16c.; Middling Orleans 17c. CLOVER SEED $7 25@$8. FLAXSEED $2 50. FLOUR very dull and declined 50c.; Western Extra Family $11@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family $11@$12. WHEAT firm; sales 2,600 bushels Prime Red at $2 50@$2 60. RYE declined to $1 65@$1 6[illegible]. CORN less active; Old Yellow $1 37@$1 39; New Yellow $1 14@$1 20; Mixed Western $1 27@$1 29. OATS steady at 78c.@80c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $22; Prime Mess $19 50. COFFEE steady; Rio 16c., gold.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR steady but dull; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for red Winter, $13 50 for white, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 38. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels Old No. 1 at $1 58. Other Grains are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED scarce. SHORTS, $35; SHIPSTUFFS, $40; MIDDLINGS, $46 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT weaker and no demand; sellers asking $2 20 for No. 2 Spring; $2 30 for No. 1 Spring, and $2 65 for Amber Canada. CORN inactive and unchanged. OATS nominal; no inquiry. RYE held at $1 65 for Western. BARLEY—Sales 5,000 bushels Canada on private terms; about $1 65@$1 70. MESS PORK, $22 for heavy. LARD, 13½c. DRESSED HOGS, 8¾c.@9½c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 10.

TOBACCO quiet at $4 15@$4 for light lugs to Medium Leaf. COTTON quiet at 13¾c.@14c. for Middling. FLOUR $7 75@$12 50 for Superfine and Fancy. WHEAT, $2 40@$2 48. CORN, 75c.@80c. for new in ear. OATS, 68c.@70c. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. LARD, 12½c.@12¾c. MESS PORK, $21@$21 50.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR quiet; City Doubles, $9 75@$10 25; Country do., $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT dull at $2 05½ for No. 1 and $1 99 for No. 2. OATS steady at 59c.@60c. CORN quiet at 89c.@90c. for new shelled. DRESSED HOGS at $7 25@$8 25. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Oats, 4,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR—Nothing doing. WHEAT firm; sales of Amber at $2 65. CORN unchanged; sales of New at 94c.; Old Michigan at 93c.; New for February at 98c.; for April at $1. OATS quiet at 63c. for No. 1. RYE, $1 47 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. DRESSED HOGS held at $7 50@$8 50.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 10.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 15½. FLOUR firm and quiet. WHEAT quiet at $2 75@$2 85 for prime to choice Southern Red. CORN quiet at $1 15@$1 20 for White; and $1 18@$1 23 for Yellow; mixed Western, 24c. OATS, 75c.@78c. RYE very dull and declined 10c. PROVISIONS quiet, except for Bacon, which is more active, with sales at 11c. for Shoulders,

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Jan. 10.

COTTON closed firm; sales to-day 2,600 bales; Middling, 14¼c.; receipts to-day, 3,186 bales; sales of the week, 13,400 bales; receipts, 17,058 bales; exports—foreign, 5,470 bales; coastwise, 3,961 bales; stock, 73,847 do.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 10.

COTTON active and advancing; sales 570 bales; receipts, 529 bales; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 10.

COTTON active and advancing; Middling, 15c.; sales 1,676 bales; receipts, 2,060 bales.

[Advertisement.]

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

From sneak thieves the Burglar Alarm Telegraph is a perfect security. Families using them should set their bell for the exposed part of their house during the day, and for the entire outside of the house at dark.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

STORE SHADES.—PLAIN GILT OR LETTERED SKYLIGHT SHADES,
SHELF CURTAINS,
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

AVOID THE ILL EFFECTS of sudden changes of climate by using Kent's East India Coffee. Sold by all grocers. Depot, No. 233 Washington-st.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Napoleon III.*, close at the General Post-office at 12 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:15 P. M.

Mails for Australia, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, New-Zealand, California, South Pacific and Central America, by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at..........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 10—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—H. T. Green, Miss Everitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Curtis, L. E. Kellogg, J. E. Hughes, S. Kohnstain, Mr. Ingraham, Rev. B. Zinke, Rev. J. T. Lewis, Bishop of Ontario, E. Aleni, F. Berkendorff, J. V. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. D. Slettange, H. A. Tobias, Dr. Crosby and lady, Miss Crosby, Mrs. H. Tobias, G. W. Green, G. F. Tufts, J. E. Raymond, F. Henriques, A. Friedberg and son, Mr. Wenhelbaum and son, A. McTier, P. Hull, Mr. Ashman, W. G. Hitchcock, Mrs. Evans, L. Contema, G. Nugent, Thomas Lea.

JAN. 9—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—E. G. Robinson and lady, Master W. Robinson, Miss E. Robinson, Miss M. Robinson, Mme. Marie, Mr. Burke, Miss Burke, Miss Keating, Miss Bessie Davie, James Potter, Henry Tompkins, Mr. Stephenson, John Fenn, Mr. Obee, Mr. Bugher, Mr. Carson, Mr. Ahrens, Mr. Herr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 53 | Moon rises... 7 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 44 | Gov. Island. 9 34 | Hell Gate....10 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Carroll, Hudgkins, Baltimore, C. W. Perveil; Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Barks Eureka, Holloway, Antwerp, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Minnie, (Br.,) Godfrey, Gibraltar for orders, Ruger Bros.; Johanne Marie, (Brem.,) Gustave, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Jupiter, (Brem.,) Kirokens, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Mary Lucretia, Hendrickson, Catania, J. T. B. Maxwell & Co.; Antelope, White, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Zephyrene, (Br.,) Pendleton, Bathurst, W. C. A. J. Middleton & Co.

Brigs Alex. Williams, (Br.,) Sabino, Genoa, H. Baetjer; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Hamilton, Bermuda, D. McColl; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Hammond, Barbadoes, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, Halifax, Peniston & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Barker, Cienfuegos, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; [illegible], Stratton, Norfolk, Va., Bryan & Peace; Sarah [illegible], Horton, Mayaguez and St. John, P. R., E. J. Wemberg; C. C. Warren, Smith, St. Pierre, Mart., E. J. Wemberg.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Dec. 28, via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 38 passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 29, off Daunt's Rock, passed steamship Hecla, bound E. Off Old Head of Kinsale, one of Guion's steamers, bound E. Jan. 5, lat. 43 10 N., lon. 48 14 W., passed one of Allan's steamers, bound E. Jan. 9, lat. 40 30 N., lon. 69 26 W., at noon, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Millville, Renear, Millville, N. J.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Prus.,) Stecken, Newcastle, Eng., 52 ds., with mdse. to R. & F. W. Meyer. Has had strong N. W. gales since Jan. 1, and has been north of Hatteras 8 ds.; anchored off the Bar Jan. 8; lost starboard anchor and 30 fathoms of chain; has seven of the crew badly frost-bitten.

Bark Isaac R. Davis, (of Philadelphia,) Hand, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to Francisco Marques & Co. Sld. in co. with bark A. Pendergrast, for New-York. Made the passage from Rio to the line in 21 ds.; since that time has had head winds and calms. Anchored off the Highlands Jan. 8.

Brig Ramirez, (new, 283 tons,) Barnard, Calais 7 ds., in ballast to Moss & Ward.

Brig Hudson, Merrill, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. James G. Tarr, Reeves, Fortune Bay, N. F., 11 ds., with fish to Chas. Sheaver.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Baisden, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. A. Burton, Frohock, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, with coal for Stamford.

Schr. W. H. Steel, (of Chatham,) Buck, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with coffee, pimento, &c., to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Grace Cerrilla, Smith, Philadelphia 6 ds., with coal, bound to Boston. Jan. 10, in a squall off Barnegat, lost mainboom and split foresail.

Schr. Francis, Gibbs, Philadelphia 6 ds., with coal for Boston.

Schr. M. H. Read, Benson, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. David Curry, Medock, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Avis, Philadelphia.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Isaac Crane, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Harry Howard, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Marian C. Jackson, Minor, Wallin, N. S.

Schr. Ada Lyon, Boyd, New-Haven.

Schr. J. L. Barnard, Robinson, Gardiner, lumber.

Schr. John Shay, Vaughn, Savannah.

Sloop Commerce, Tyler, Elizabethport, with coal for Port Jefferson.

SAILED—Steamship Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 10—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 8, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Freddie Walter, Portland, for Fortress Monroe; Nil Desperandum, Plymouth, for Boston; H. Simmons, Philadelphia for Boston; S. H. Woodbury, Ranger, for Bridgeport; brig Flora Delmar, of Richenville, N. S.

Sailed—Vessels before reported, except schrs. Ralph Scudder, Hattie Ross, Lottie, Eastern Light, Nellie Chase, Nellie Tarbox, Caroline Knight, F. A. Ward; brig Monsoon.

Wind light from S. W.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah Jan. 7, arrived out in 63 hours.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The schr. Sarah, from New-York for Pembroke, Me., with a cargo of brick, went ashore this morning near Chatham, Cape Cod, and got off without assistance, but with the loss of anchor and chain.

The schr. Catharine Wilcox, from New-York for Calais, with corn and flour, went ashore in Gloucester harbor, but got off with three feet of water in her hold. A board of survey recommended that she be discharged for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Ionic—Br. bark, from St. Paul de Loando, W. C. A., for Boston, Dec. 31, lat. 31 N., lon. 71 18.

Foreign Ports.

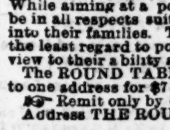
HAVANA, Jan. 10—Arr. steamship Lord Lovell, from New-York.

At Kingston, Jam., Dec. 20, brig Afton, for New-York in 2 days.

THE SENSATION
OF
TO-MORROW.
SUNDAY, Jan. 12, 1868,
Will be the first installment of J. F. SMITH'S
NEW ROMANCE,
EDITH AVELAND;
OR,
ALL IN THE WRONG,
IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.

Among the many remarkable stories by distinguished foreign and native writers published in the
FOREMOST NEWSPAPER OF THE AGE,
during the last ten years, this will be found one of the most fascinating and impressive. Wherever the English language is spoken the works of J. F. Smith are familiar to every class. His "Lady Ashleigh," "Banker's Secret," "Gus Howard," "Woman and her Master," "Stanfield Hall," "Minnie Gray," "Amy Lawrence," "Sir Bernard Gaston," &c., &c., take rank with the productions of any living novelist, and have been republished in this country with immense success. In
DEEP TRAGIC INTEREST
"Edith Aveland, or All in the Wrong," surpasses them all, and will add largely to the American popularity of its gifted author, upon whose mental shoulders the mantle of the "Wizard of the North" seems to have descended.
BEFORE GOING TO PRESS
IN
LONDON
The proof-sheets of the romance are forwarded to the SUNDAY MERCURY office, and each installment will appear a few days
IN ADVANCE
of the English issue. To secure the privilege of prior publication
A LARGE SUM IN GOLD
has been paid, and the SUNDAY MERCURY, as usual,
FORESTALLS ALL OTHER NEWSPAPERS
in throwing before the public this choice production. The vast resources of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER—resources based upon the most brilliant success that has ever marked the career of public journalism—enable the proprietors to pay the very highest prices for the best romances of the age, and they lose no opportunity, spare no expense to
LEAD THE WAY
in this as in every other department of newspaper literature
THE CIRCULATION
of the SUNDAY MERCURY now exceeds that of any live newspaper printed on this continent, daily or weekly, and is four times greater than that of all the other "Sunday papers" issued in the City of New-York. Privately, the conductors of the Hole and Corner Sunday sheets may deny the fact, but openly they
DARE NOT CHALLENGE IT.
They are well aware that the entries in the books of the United States Revenue Department bear it out, and know better than to risk an official comparison between their meagre editions and the enormous issue of the SUNDAY MERCURY.
Sustained by the literary public, the political public, the commercial public, the sporting public, the advertising public, the romance-reading public, the fun-loving public, and the public at large, the GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL is
MASTER OF THE SITUATION;
and despite the lamentations of the
LAME DUCKS OF THE PRESS,
continues its onward and upward career without a rival to dispute with it the palm of supremacy.

THE NEW VOLUME BEGINS JAN. 4, 1868.
THE ROUND TABLE:
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, FINANCE, SOCIETY AND ART.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE OFFICE,
No. 132 Nassau-st.
Terms: $6 per annum, strictly in advance.
Clubs of five, $22 50 per annum, strictly in advance.
THE ROUND TABLE begins the year with new and beautiful type, and a subscription list double what it could claim a year ago. Faithful and unremitting exertions will be made during 1868 not alone to sustain, but to surpass the reputation and extended popularity the journal has already attained.
On the 15th of January THE ROUND TABLE ASSOCIATION will publish the first number of
THE WEEK,
a reflex of home and foreign opinion.
$3 PER ANNUM; 8 CENTS A COPY.
ₓ THE WEEK will consist exclusively of articles, paragraphs and extracts from the ablest journals published all over the world. It will be arranged in departments, including HOME and FOREIGN POLITICS MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, RELIGIOUS, SCIENTIFIC, OPERATIC AND MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE, HUMOROUS AND REMARKABLE EXCERPTS, LITERARY NEWS, REPORTS OF FAMOUS TRIALS, &c., all printed with the best of type on beautiful paper, and appearing regularly each week. While aiming at a popular circulation, the WEEK will be in all respects suitable for educated people to take into their families. The selections will be made without the least regard to politics or creeds, but solely with a view to their ability and interest.
The ROUND TABLE and THE WEEK will be sent to one address for $7 50 per annum, strictly in advance.
☞ Remit only by drafts and postal orders.
Address THE ROUND TABLE ASSOCIATION,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

THERE ARE BUT VERY FEW PEO-

PLE people who do not suffer from cold or sweaty feet. The cause is exclusion of the air. The remedy is admission of the air. The Patent Elastic, Ventilating Inner Soles apply the air, absorb and remove the natural perspiration of the feet, cause a free circulation of the blood and produce warmth, comfort and pleasure to the wearer. Price, $1 per pair. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. E. A. HILL, Proprietor, No. 7 Union-st., Boston.
HENRY ELLIOTT, No. 10 Warren-st.,
New-York, Wholesale Agent.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 167, Jan. 10, 1868.
12, 22, 20, 50, 11, 75, 31, 24, 71, 14, 55, 59, 53.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 168, Jan. 10, 1868.
41, 36, 53, 5, 18, 22, 63, 7, 32, 21, 54, 55, 8.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 67, Jan. 10, 1868.
35, 56, 12, 7, 34, 69, 59, 26, 71, 63, 67, 28.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 68, Jan. 10, 1868.
62, 23, 65, 10, 36, 34, 14, 35, 51, 16.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 155 Fulton-st.

WINTER CLOTHING.

Prices have Reached the Lowest Point.

A Fine Lot of New Goods to be Closed Out by

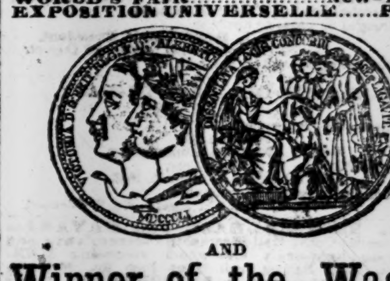
DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

30,000 FRANCS!!
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR..........London.
WORLD'S FAIR..........New-York.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE......Paris.



AND

Winner of the Wager
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, N. Orleans

1868—CRINOLINE—1868

LOCKWOOD'S
NEW PATENT SPIRAL
SKIRTS.
(OR CONTINUOUS WIRE.)

These SUPERIOR SKIRTS have been THOROUGHLY TESTED, and pronounced by the ladies as the most DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and BEAUTIFUL of all the CRINOLINES yet introduced. They are made of only TWO WIRES, the one heavy and the other light, and consequently are never out of order by separation or otherwise. They are made of the BEST TEMPERED SILVER-STEEL, BEAUTIFULLY COVERED AND ENAMELED. The TAPES are of a SUPERIOR Manufacture and Quality of thread, and ALL of the FASTENINGS well silvered.

These SKIRTS are guaranteed to WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY SKIRTS MADE BY ANY OTHER KNOWN METHOD. Ladies purchasing Crinoline WILL CONSULT THEIR OWN INTEREST by calling for these SKIRTS, and must not accept any as genuine that do not bear my name plainly printed on the band, in blue ink.

FOR SALE by all FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods Houses THROUGHOUT the country, and manufactured ONLY BY
G. W. LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st., New-York.

SPIRAL SKIRT CAUTION.

WHEREAS,—I have recently purchased from Wests, Bradley & Cary, and am now the owner of certain Letters Patent granted to SAMUEL PEBERDY, Nov. 30, 1858, for an improvement in Ladies' Hoop Skirts, known as the "SPIRAL SKIRT," and as no such Skirt can be made except under said patent, DEALERS are hereby notified not to purchase or vend any spiral skirts except such as have my name with date of patent, etc., plainly printed on the band in blue ink, under penalty of prosecution for damages. Manufacturers are also notified that my rights under said patent will be enforced.
G. W. LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st., New-York.

LETTERS TO
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT.
NO. 542 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

A CONSUMPTIVE WRITES:
For two years I have been consumptive, but feel new strength, and am recovering, by the use of Hoff's Malt Beverage. A. BEHREND, No. 164 8th-st., N. Y.
ANOTHER SAYS:
My wife coughs now easier, has better appetite, and feels a general improvement.
F. SPICHYL, No. 205 West 38th-st.
ITS CONSTANT USE
will keep me up, as I am convinced that my system has changed for the better.
W. WANECK, No. 231 5th-st., N. Y.
I COULD EAT NOTHING
before, but now I have an excellent appetite.
CARLINE MAIDHOF, No. 184 Eldridge-st., N. Y.
ITS EFFECT ON MY COUGH
and appetite deserves to be called an excellent one.
C. PETERSON, Bergenwood-av., Hudson City.
MY WIFE HAS BEEN MUCH BENEFITTED
by it in her case of consumption.
G. WIDMAN, Schoharie, N. Y.
MY BROTHER HAS USED IN THE HOSPITALS
Hoff's Malt Extract beverage, for bracing up the system, and I have recommended it, &c.
LEWIS BOTTCHER, No. 23 Court-st., Brooklyn.
MY HUSBAND SUFFERED FOR TWO YEARS
from consumption, but I must confess your splendid Malt Beverage benefits him much.
O. FREDERICKSEN, No. 248 9th-st., N. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE.
RISTORI MATINEE.
FRENCH THEATRE—Lessee and Director, J. GRAU.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock, for the last time Giacommetti's new and elaborate work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI.......as.......Marie Antoinette
PRIVATE BOXES CAN NOW BE SECURED.

MME. RISTORI'S
FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that the next week will be the farewell week of Mme. RISTORI in New-York, when she will appear in her great characters of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
(By universal demand,) and for the first time in America in her great tragic role as
NORMA.
MONDAY—Elizabeth, Queen of England.
NOTICE.—On Friday, farewell night and Benefit of Mme. RISTORI.

7TH REGIMENT N. G. BAND CONCERT.
SEVENTH SEASON.
Third Concert.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1868,
AT THE REGIMENTAL ARMORY.
Tickets can be obtained of Wm. A. Pond, music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Peter J. Bogert, Mealio's hat-store, No. 616 Broadway; J. C. Rushton, druggist, No. 1,117 Broadway, corner 25th-st.; Brower Bros., stationers, No. 295 Broadway; Louis B. Rader, No. 167 Pearl-st., and C. S. Gradalla, No. 1 Stanton-st.

A NEW VOLUME BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.

THE PRESENT KING WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA CONFERRED THE LARGE GOLDEN MEDAL FOR ART AND LITERATURE UPON LOUISA MUHLBACH, AND WROTE HER A FLATTERING LETTER, IN WHICH HE TOLD HER THAT THE SKILL WITH WHICH SHE HAD DEPICTED THE EVENTS AND LEADING ACTORS OF ONE OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS PERIODS IN PRUSSIAN HISTORY, IN HER "LOUISA OF PRUSSIA" AND "NAPOLEON AND BLUCHER," RICHLY ENTITLED HER TO AN HONOR NOT HITHERTO CONFERRED ON ANY OTHER GERMAN AUTHORESS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
NAPOLEON AND BLUCHER.
AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.
TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS JORDAN.
One volume, 8vo, illustrated. Paper covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

"In this novel the author unrolls before us the great rising of the Germans against Napoleon, and depicts with masterly skill the most stirring events and episodes of the great year 1813. Old Gen. Blucher, that impetuous youth of seventy, around whom the noblest spirits of the fatherland rallied with so much enthusiasm and devotion, and on whom Princes and soldiers, with one accord, conferred the immortal title of 'Marshal Forward,' is the leading hero of the work. The author communicates to us about this remarkable man many facts not to be found in the histories of the times, and well calculated to excite our interest in, and admiration for, this wild and dashing, yet exceedingly kind, amiable and noble-hearted Captain. Scharnhorst, the original organizer of the *Prussian Landwehr*; Lutzow, the daring raider; Theodore Korner, the inspired Tyrtæs of the war; Hardenberg; Frederick William III.; York who struck the first blow against Napoleon; Eleonora Prohaska, the heroic girl who fought under Lutzow, and many other prominent characters of the times, are grouped around Blucher with that dramatic power for which Louisa Muhlbach is noted.

"In the last chapters of the work the author takes us to France, and depicts in the most thrilling manner the momentous events that led to Napoleon's first abdication. The Emperor, Josephine, Maria Louisa, the King of Rome, of whom the author presents a portrait of surpassing beauty; the leading Marshals and Statesmen of the First Empire; the Princes and Generals of the allied armies, flushed with victory—all pass under our eyes in a number of episodes drawn with so much skill that, on laying down the volume, we must admit that we have not only read history, but have, as it were, seen and heard the leading actors of one of the most important and interesting periods."

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